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PROTEST IN SOUTH AGAINST ALLEGED HEALTH CAMPAIGN

Charge That Health Service Imposed on President Harding Follows Issue of His Letters Telling of Food Shortage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Telegrams of protest reached southern senators yesterday, claiming that the portion of the United States south of Mason and Dixon's line is up in arms as a result of alleged reports of distress in the southern states, which were given an appearance of gravity when President Harding on Monday addressed letters to the Public Health Service and the Red Cross urging that immediate steps be taken to relieve alleged conditions of "famine and pellagra" in large sections of the territory in question.

President Harding's appeal was, of course, issued after representations had been made to him by the Public Health Service through Hugh S. Cummings, Surgeon-General. Reports made to the President were said to be based on investigations made by the service. When the President's appeal was read in the south yesterday morning the indications were that a wave of indignation spread throughout all the states.

As soon as they reached the Capitol telegrams began literally to pour in from southern senators, who were amazed to find that they themselves had not had any forewarning of the conditions which the Public Health Service had represented to President Harding as existing.

Four prominent editors of southern papers who had come to Washington on taxation matters were as surprised at the President's appeal as were the southern communities that made themselves heard through protest to senators. A canvass of the southern press revealed the fact that senators who had just come back from their states had not heard a word that would indicate the existence of such a situation as was depicted by the Public Health Service, and which apparently stamped President Harding into the leading of his appeal.

Senator W. Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, minority leader of the Senate, also stated he had no knowledge of the existence of such a situation, as did his colleagues, Thomas H. R. Morris (D.), Senator from Texas, declared he had heard nothing of the alarming conditions reported to President Harding. Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, who had at first been inclined to take the reports seriously, admitted that he had reached the conclusion that there was "great exaggeration."

Senators who felt that the alarmist reports would hurt their constituencies made attempts to get in touch with Surgeon General Cummings but he was in conference with the head of the Red Cross, apparently working out a scheme whereby he and the Public Health Service and the Red Cross could launch a relief scheme, where no relief is regarded necessary by the representatives of the people involved. The opinion was practically unanimous that this opinion was confirmed during the day by press statements carrying denials from health officers of southern states.

Health Service Attacked
William J. Harris (D.), Senator from Georgia, received the following telegram from Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution: "Bureau of Health reports concerning pellagra conditions alleged to exist in the southern cotton belt do great injustice to Georgia. These reports should make clear just what states are referred to. In original report published last week statement was made by Federal Board of Health that Georgia, having more diversified crops, was less affected than any other southern state and that trouble was confined chiefly to Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi. This exception should be emphasized since reports sent out by the Associated Press last night indicate condition is widespread throughout the south."

A telegram from the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce to Senator Harris said: "We strongly protest published reports of alarming pellagra menace and semi-famine condition in cotton belt as unwarranted by the facts and likely to prove another serious blow to the south. Reports to State Health Board show no increase over last year and no prospect of such menace indicated. Situation certainly does not justify such adverse comment."

Senator Kinn directly charged that the reports originated in the desire of the Public Health Service to divert attention from the investigation of the service that has been ordered by the Finance Committee of the United

ARM WORKERS WIN WAGES CONCESSION

British Lower House Passes New Bill Setting Up District Conciliation Boards for Fixing Wages—Minimum Wage Agreed To

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England, (Tuesday).—An important new departure in British industrial organizations has been brought about by the establishment of new district conciliation committees for fixing the wages of agricultural laborers, which is likely to have a marked influence on other industries. After a week of strenuous discussions in the House of Commons on the Corn Production Act (Repeal) Bill, the leaders of the agricultural workers obtained when the bill passed its third reading, much more favorable provisions relating to the future regulation of wages on the farms.

A number of compromise settlements were put forward and rejected, but, as the discussions went on, all parties became more anxious to prevent a conflict. At last a farmers' representative, Captain Fitzroy, M. P., leader of the farmers' members, suggested that the new committees should be left free to come to an arrangement on wages if they could, but that when the agreement was actually reached it should be legally enforceable on all farmers in the district. After some consideration this was accepted by the workers' representatives, as the best possible compromise they could win without a costly strike, in which the men might be defeated.

Meanwhile the national wages board, which is to be abolished, settled a quarrel among its members and agreed by a majority to withdraw a demand for a 10 per cent. reduction up to 4s. a week, providing that the new minimum wage is to be not less than 42s. In some districts the men have received 50s. and they will in future have 44s. Those who now get 46s. the old minimum, will have 42s. It is provided that these wages shall continue to the end of this year by which time the new conciliation committee will be in existence.

The importance of the establishment of these committees lies in the fact that they combine for the first time the features of both the Whitley councils and trade boards, and thus mark an entirely new departure in British industry. The Whitley councils are organized mainly by the employers, and their agreements are carried out voluntarily. The trade boards (for low paid industries) are established by the Ministry of Labor, who appoints some of the members, who are supposed to judge impartially between the representatives of the employers and the workers. The decisions of the boards are legally enforceable.

The new kind of agricultural conciliation committees will be formed voluntarily, like the Whitley councils with no government nominees on them, but their agreements will be legally enforceable as in the case of trade boards. The experiment will be watched with great interest, and it may lead ultimately to an agreement by the Whitley councils that their own wages decisions shall have the force of law. It is regarded therefore as a great step forward on the path of industrial conciliation.

The unions which cater for agricultural workers have still a great field for recruiting, as probably 250,000 laborers are still outside the unions. Now that they are free from the anxiety of a wages struggle, the union leaders intend to carry on an intense propaganda with the object of increasing their membership and adding to the roll of Labor voters. They will argue that, but for the activity of the unions and the Labor Party, this compromise would not have been won, and that the laborers would have been left at the mercy of individual bargaining.

They will also contend that only by a strong organization can the best possible wages be gained in the future from the conciliation committees. Consequently they expect a great accession of membership. These leaders, in conjunction with the Labor Party, are also about to devise a Labor agricultural and land policy, and a special committee has been set up to undertake this difficult task.

Particulars of the fleets of Great Britain, the United States, and other maritime powers are contained in the White Paper which has just been issued in London.

Under pressure of the Greek forces in Anatolia the Kemalists are evacuating Ankara and their headquarters at Konia, according to reports received in London. Over 100,000 Turks are now reported to have been made prisoner. Elated by their success the Greeks are urging a revision of the Treaty of Sevres and autonomy for Trebizond.

In Persia the situation is said to be disappointing. Lord Curzon told the House of Lords that the Persian Government had deliberately rejected the chance of recovering its fortunes with Britain, and had fallen back on the familiar game of playing off one foreign country against another.

As an old friend of Persia, he warned her that it would be Persia and not Great Britain that would suffer. Lord Curzon instanced a case where a Bolshevik minister, who appeared in Teheran, had prosecuted propaganda and had promised money for support while always in the background there had been the presence of Soviet forces.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England, (Tuesday).—On moving the suspension of the 11 o'clock bill for the remainder of the session in the House of Commons today, Austen Chamberlain, in outlining the work to be done in order to avoid an autumn session, said it was hoped the House would rise before August 25.

As to the Irish negotiations, it was not anticipated that in the most hopeful contingency an early session of Parliament would be required or indeed possible, but, if such a course was found to be necessary, the government would summon a new session of Parliament at the end of November, in order to deal with this particular question. The ordinary business of next session would then be proceeded with after the Christmas adjournment.

NEWS SUMMARY

Urgent telegrams of protest are reaching southern senators regarding President Harding's letters appealing for aid to relieve alleged conditions in the south of "famine and pellagra."

Senators declared that the Public Health Service has imposed upon the President and that no famine exists. Press statements of southern health officers yesterday gave confirmation to these views.

President Harding's special message to Congress yesterday asked that the War Finance Corporation should be empowered to purchase securities, probably up to \$500,000,000, so that the proceeds might be used in settlement of claims against the government by the railroads. Further powers to aid agriculture by the corporation were also asked.

The first definite action of the Ways and Means Committee of Congress yesterday, upon beginning hearings on the federal revenue bill, was to eliminate the proposal for a general sales tax. It is said the effort will be to reduce, rather than to increase the public burden. Opposition has developed within the committee to the proposal to increase letter postage to three cents.

Indications in Washington, following the receipt of a cable report from Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, now in the Philippines, are that he may be offered, and that he will accept, the appointment as Governor-General of the islands.

Announcement is made by the Secretary of War that reductions in the army under the law recently passed, by which the total will be approximately 150,000 men, will be completed by the end of the present week.

The New York County organization of the American Legion, while proclaiming its insistence upon the right of free speech, refuses to condemn the alleged lawless activities of Legion members in suppressing those who insist upon enjoying that right.

Edwin F. Ladd, Senator from North Dakota, has proposed the submission of a constitutional amendment providing that no war shall be declared by Congress except in cases of invasion, until after a referendum on the question has been held. He has also proposed that until such amendment is submitted and voted upon, Congress shall not declare war except upon the approval of the people.

A distinct step forward is recorded in the negotiations on Upper Silesia. Great Britain has accepted the French view that a commission of experts should examine the evidence obtained by the allied high commissioners and report to the Supreme Council. The Council has been tentatively summoned to meet in Paris on August 4. Colonel Harvey will attend on behalf of the United States, but only in an advisory capacity. The question of sending additional troops to the disturbed area is still a moot point.

Great interest centers in the United Kingdom upon the new scheme to regulate wages on farms. The plan is incorporated in a bill which has passed its third reading in the House of Commons and which provides for district conciliation committees, who will be left free to come to an arrangement on wages and whose agreement will be legally enforceable upon farmers. The committee will not come into existence until the end of the year. Meanwhile, the minimum wage for agricultural laborers is to be not less than 42 shillings a week.

Austen Chamberlain, in outlining the work to be done in order to avoid an autumn session of Parliament in Britain, said he hoped the House of Commons would rise before August 25. It was not anticipated that an early session of Parliament would be required to deal with the Irish negotiations, but if necessary the government would summon a new session at the end of November.

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PRESIDENT SEEKS RAILWAY SOLUTION

Special Message Asks Power for Finance Corporation to Buy Railway Securities and to Grant Help to Agriculture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In a special message to Congress yesterday President Harding briefly outlined the exigencies of the railway situation and asked that the War Finance Corporation be empowered to purchase securities, probably up to \$500,000,000, so that the proceeds might be used in settlement of claims against the Government by the railroads.

The President in his letter dwelt upon the justness of the railroads' claims and pointed out that "the railroad administration has, or will have, ample securities to meet all requirements if Congress only will grant the authority to negotiate the securities and provide the agency for their negotiation."

"With this end in view," he wrote, "you are asked to extend the authority of the War Finance Corporation so that it may purchase these railway securities accepted by the Director-General of Railroads. No added expense, no added investment, is required on the part of the government, there is no added liability, no added tax burden."

It was decided by the Republican leaders to deal with the railway and agricultural recommendations of the President in two separate measures. The President's letter was accordingly referred to the Interstate Commerce Committee and nothing will be done about presenting a railway bill until the return of the chairman, Albert B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa, who is out of the city. There is said to be a substantial opposition ready to make itself heard on this issue, and it is believed that the Administration will have a difficult task to get it through.

The process of taking securities from the railroads, putting the government stamp of guarantee on them, and then selling them and giving the money to the railroads does not commend itself to a great many members of Congress.

A bill drafted by Secretary Hoover and Eugene Meyer Jr., director of the War Finance Corporation, extending the powers of the War Finance Corporation to agricultural credit financing was introduced by Frank B. Kellogg (R.), Senator from Minnesota, after a conference with the President which is in effect, a substitute for the Norris bill, offered in the form of an amendment to it, after the buying and selling features which have been so much objected to had been eliminated, and the \$1,000,000,000 provided for had been cut to \$500,000,000.

The Kellogg bill contained an amendment to the War Finance Corporation Act, giving the board of directors of the corporation authority, in the accumulation of any surplus and exportable agricultural product to make advances, for periods not exceeding one year, upon such terms as it may determine, to any persons, or firms engaged in marketing such products.

The bill also stipulated that any advance made by the War Finance Corporation for such a purpose shall bear interest at the rate of 1 per cent in excess of the discount rate for 90-day commercial paper prevailing at the Federal Reserve Bank of the district in which the borrower is located at the time the advance is made. It is provided that the time of payment of such advances may be extended up to five years after the date on which the original advance is made.

The corporation would be authorized to make advances to banks which have made advances for agricultural purposes. It would be empowered to purchase from domestic banks so-called "agricultural paper," and the Comptroller of the Currency would be authorized to furnish the corporation with confidential information respecting the financial condition of national banks.

Purchasing Power Wanted
President's Message Points Way to Meet Obligations to Lines
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Harding, in his special message to Congress said:

"No added expense—no added investment is required. On the part of the government there is no added liability, no added tax burden. It is merely the grant of authority necessary to enable a most useful and efficient government agency to use its available funds to purchase securities for which Congress already has authorized the issue, and turn them into channels of finance ready to float them."

"The contract covering operation provided that the railroads should be returned to their owners in as good condition as when taken over by the government, and the Transportation Act, recognizing that betterments and additions belong to capital account, provided that such sums as the railway companies used for the betterment of their equipment, and the purchase of new equipment, added during the period of government operation, might be refunded. There has been, at no time, any question about the justice of funding such

indebtedness to the government. Indeed, it has been in progress to a considerable degree ever since the return of the railroads to their owners. It has been limited, however, to such cases as those in which final settlements with the Railroad Administration have been effected. The process is admittedly too slow to meet the difficult situation which the owners of the railroads have been facing, and I believe it essential to the country's good fortune to hasten both funding and settlement."

"Quite apart from the large sums owing to the government, which we are normally and legally bound to fund, the government admittedly owes the railway companies large sums on various accounts such as compensation, depreciation, and maintenance. Funds Not Available

"The way now would seem to be clear to very early adjustment and relief, except for the fact that the railroad administration, though possessing assets, does not command the funds necessary to meet what will be its admitted obligations."

"There is no thought to ask Congress for additional funds. Perhaps \$500,000,000 will be necessary. The railroad administration has, or will have in the progress of funding, ample securities to meet all requirements if Congress only will grant the authority to negotiate these securities and provide the agency for their negotiation."

"With this end in view you are asked to extend the authority of the War Finance Corporation so that it may purchase these railway securities accepted by the Director-General of Railroads. No added expense, no added investment, is required on the part of the government, there is no added liability, no added tax burden."

FRANCO-BRITISH RELATIONS EASIER REGARDING SILESIA

Supreme Council May Meet on August 4 to Settle Silesian Problem—Britain Consents to Inquiry by Board of Experts

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England, (Tuesday).—Within the last 24 hours a noticeable improvement has taken place in the relations between Great Britain and France, and the chances of early settlement of the thorny problems in Upper Silesia have much improved. The Christian Science Monitor was informed in authoritative quarters. This welcome advance has been brought about by a certain amount of mutual give and take.

The British Government through its Foreign Secretary, Lord Curzon, has accepted the French view that a commission of experts should be formed with the object of further examining the existing conditions in Upper Silesia through the medium of the evidence already in the hands of the allied high commission, and making a report to the Supreme Council. The British experts nominated for this purpose are Sir Cecil Hurst, Charles Tufton and Major Clarke, who will proceed to Paris at once.

Although the British Government has never flatly rejected this idea of a commission of experts, on the other hand the proposal had not been encouraged owing to the possible delay that might be entailed in the calling of the Supreme Council. This objection has now been overcome by a promise on the part of the French Government, through its ambassador here, Count de Saint-Aulaire, that a meeting of the Supreme Council will be called almost immediately and the Council has now been tentatively summoned to meet in Paris on August 4 instead of at Boulogne, as was suggested.

America May Be Represented
It is understood that Colonel Harvey, the United States Ambassador in London, will attend the proceedings in Paris on behalf of his government, but only in an advisory capacity. It has been decided that the conference shall deal exclusively with the Upper Silesian problem.

The only question that now stands in the way of a complete accord between France and Britain is the matter of dispatch of additional troops to the disturbed area, and in respect to this there still remains considerable divergence of opinion. In the first place, the French authorities have urged on both the British and Italian Governments the necessity for the immediate dispatch of additional reinforcements, in order that the troops at present in the district should have sufficient support to enable them to keep order during the period the Polish and German forces are taking over the districts allotted them by the decisions of the Supreme Council.

Acting on the opinion of the allied high commissioners that no additional troops are necessary, and the fact that the British War Office has no troops available, the British Government has been unable to fall in with the French views in this respect, with the result that the French Government proposed to send a division to the spot on their own initiative.

The situation has in no way been eased by the reply received from the German Government in response to the request from the French Government that a division of French troops should be allowed to proceed to the disturbed area through Germany.

Dr. von Rosen, German Minister for Foreign Affairs, although not actually refusing to allow the passage of French troops, calls attention to the

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fact that according to the terms of the Versailles Treaty, such permission must be the common request of England, France and Italy, and there for the greatest matter rests. Meanwhile, Sir Harold Stuart, British high commissioner to Upper Silesia, is on his way to London and, Wojciech Kosciuszko remains in Lodz.

The story published in the Manchester Guardian and widely reprinted in the French press to the effect that Mr. Lloyd George, in a private letter to Dr. Stresemann, expressed the view that the sanctions imposed on March 5, especially those involving the occupation of Düsseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhr, and establishment of the Rhine-Ruhr customs barrier ought to be annulled, was emphatically denied by The Christian Science Monitor authority.

Assurance to Berlin Denied

The story, he said, was no doubt a garbled account of a certain exchange of views that took place, when Dr. Stresemann was in the running for the office of German Chancellor, with the British Ambassador in Berlin. Dr. Stresemann asked for an assurance from the British Government that the sanctions would be cancelled if Germany accepted the terms of the allied ultimatum drafted by the London conference in March last.

Although an assurance was refused, the opinion was expressed (as it had been expressed frankly and openly on several occasions) that, if Germany accepted the allied demands, the sanctions ought to be cancelled. Mr. Lloyd George had stated this opinion bluntly and plainly, as was evidenced in his rejoinder to Dr. Stresemann on the matter, and The Christian Science Monitor authority concluded it was greatly to be deplored that such misstatements of fact should arise, which of course are quickly seized upon by certain sections of the French press, thereby tending to impair the friendly relations between the two countries instead of improving them.

Germany Now Calm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless.

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—Political calm prevails here, the excitement of recent days provoked by the strained relations between France and Germany. It is generally admitted that the Allies have reached an understanding. Alarmist reports from Upper Silesia suggest that the Poles are contemplating another uprising.

ARREST OF ILLINOIS GOVERNOR ORDERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois.—Six hours after Judge E. S. Smith, in the Sangamon Circuit Court yesterday ordered Sheriff Lester to serve warrants charging Gov. Len Small with embezzlement of public funds, the Governor received a train for his home at Hannibal. Officials in the capital were not aware of his departure for some time after the train left.

Judge Smith, in deciding the case, held that the Governor was not immune from arrest, and in referring to the statement of counsel for the Governor, "that the King could do no wrong," the court said that in Illinois there is no such thing as the divine right of kings, and that the Illinois Legislature is the law-making body of the State.

The court, in directing the sheriff to serve the warrants, said that a reasonable time would be given the Governor in which to enter his appearance without the formality of arrest. The warrants for the Governor are in the hands of the Circuit Court clerk and have not been delivered to the sheriff.

PRESIDENT PLANS VISIT IN MOUNTAINS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A vacation of several days in the White Mountains of New Hampshire is planned by President and Mrs. Harding to follow their attendance next Monday at the Pilgrim tercentenary celebration at Plymouth, Massachusetts.

During their outing they are to be guests of Secretary Weeks of the War Department at his country place near Lancaster, New Hampshire.

Under present plans they will go directly there from Plymouth, and probably remain until the following Saturday or Sunday. During the stay the President expects to accept no invitations but to devote his whole time to rest and recreation.

ACTIVITY RESUMED IN THE STEEL MILLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—With the reopening of the Inland Steel Company's mills at East Chicago on Monday, and the operation of mills of the American Sheet and Tube Company at Gary, Indiana, being resumed, business in the steel industry is picking up. The Illinois Car and Equipment Company of Hammond, Indiana, will reopen August 1 and the Standard Steel Car Company, of the same place, is taking on more men. The roll mills of the Indiana Steel Company at Gary are also increasing their forces and output.

TURKS EVACUATING ANGORA, IT IS SAID

Greeks Claim to Have Broken Turkish Lines Between Konis and Angora and Captured Over 100,000 Prisoners

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Kemalists are evacuating Angora and also their headquarters at Konis about 300 miles by rail from Ankara, which was the scene of their heavy defeat, according to reports received in London. The Greeks are advancing rapidly and their prisoners are now reported to number over 100,000. Elated by their victory the Greeks are now urging a revision of the Sykes Treaty and autonomy for Trebizond.

The following communiqué has been received by the Greek Minister from Athens, dated July 25:

"Naval communiqué.—Our patrols have arrested a Kemal steamer conveying troops. We seized 5921 gold Russian 10-ruble pieces and gold Turkish pounds, along with 3000 pounds worth of Turkish paper money."

"Military communiqué.—In consequence of the rapidity of our advance the collection of reports from the various units has been delayed. It is established from the reports received that the losses to the enemy in the conflict during the last 10 days since the Greek army left its original lines until the occupation of Eski-Shehr, and the battle to the east of that town, have resulted in the enemy being reduced by more than one-third in cannon and men killed, wounded and prisoners and deserted."

"The majority of the divisions have lost half their effectiveness. The 12th division captured eight heavy cannons and the line of the Karahisar, Kutayah, Eski-Shehr, Bilechik has been effectively consolidated. The troops on the northern and southern lines are now in touch with each other. The enemy's lines between Angora and Konis are broken."

BANKING SITUATION IN STATE SECURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

SIoux FALLS, South Dakota.—A report by the banking department of South Dakota, covering a call of state banks made April 25, shows these banks to be in a gratifying condition considering the present abnormal financial situation. It is shown by the report that the total increase in assets of the 567 banks reporting is \$3,630,975, with total decreases of all kinds of \$3,035,368, or a net increase of practically \$600,000. This does not come up to the showings of the past few years, when increases went up by millions, but that there has been any increase at this time is considered satisfactory.

The increase in deposits was in checking accounts and like funds, as the time certificates show a decrease of \$2,699,393, but the checking and savings accounts have grown materially. The reduction in time certificates is in large part accounted for by the liquidation of loans and discounts amounting to \$1,089,336, this liquidation meaning that many loans have been cleared up regardless of hard times, or talk of hard times.

The state bank guaranty act of this State has no doubt been a steady element in the banking situation in South Dakota. While there has been much discussion of banking affairs, not a state bank has been closed in the time covered by the report. The depositors are not nervous over the situation, as they know that they can get their deposits with but little or any delay if a bank should close its doors, and there is no run on any bank on account of rumors, as to its stability.

PLAN INDORSED TO FIX PRODUCE PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

SIoux FALLS, South Dakota.—Indorsement of the well-known Lyon plan, by which Congress would enact legislation stabilizing farm products, was made at a meeting of Minnehaha County farmers held in Sioux Falls, the meeting having been called by President Severens, of the county farm bureau. According to the conclusion arrived at by the farmer delegates who represented the different townships of Minnehaha County, reduction of freight rates and stabilization of prices of farm products offered the needed relief to present conditions.

The causes of the present depression are many, it was found, and come from a number of sources. The consensus of opinion appeared to be that immediate relief was more essential than determination of responsibility. W. H. Lyon's stabilization plan was unanimously adopted by the delegates at the meeting, and notification of the action was sent to the American Farm Bureau Federation at Washington, District of Columbia.

FARMERS' MOVEMENT FOR LARGER PROFITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

SIoux FALLS, South Dakota.—That the present movement of the farmers of America to better their marketing and distribution facilities is not a Bolshevik movement and should not be considered as merely a class movement for their own betterment, was a point emphasized by W. F. Kumlén, director of the South Dakota Agricultural College extension service, in a recent address before the Brookings Rotary Club.

"By this means," said Mr. Kumlén, "the farmers are only making an effort to secure a decent living return for the big investment they have made in land, improvements, stock, machinery, etc."

"The average net profit of the average American farmer has only been about \$500 a year. The farmers have really made their money from the increase in land values. The time has come when the farmer who makes 5 per cent on his investment, pays his overhead, and makes a decent wage in return for his services, is the exception rather than the rule."

"Agriculture is our basic industry and the success of agriculture will determine the ultimate success of the nation. The farmer is truly the backbone of the nation. The state college extension service is trying to bring about a greater net profit for the farmer, better home conditions, interest the young people to stay on the farm, and in every way possible make for better rural conditions."

PHILIPPINE POST AGAIN DISCUSSED

Indications Now, Following Receipt of Cabled Report From General Wood, Are He May Accept Governor-Generalship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A report was cabled yesterday to the Secretary of War by Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, who has just returned to Manila from a tour of the Philippine Islands. Its contents have not been made public, but there are increasing indications that President Harding will offer the post of Governor-General of the islands to the General. He let it be known yesterday before the cable message from General Wood arrived that there would be no appointment of Governor-General until after he had heard from General Wood, although it was intimated that a chief justice and two associates would be named this week.

At the time that General Wood and W. Cameron Forbes were sent on the special mission to the Philippines, the former announced that he did not want to become the Governor-General, and that he had accepted the position of Provost of Pennsylvania University. But since he has been at work with Mr. Forbes, studying the situation, he is said to have become so interested in the possibilities offered by promoting the welfare of the Philippines and developing the resources of the islands that he would not be averse to accepting the position if it were offered him. Both the President and Secretary Woods hold General Wood in high esteem, and there seems little probability that if he has been correctly reassigned, he may have the post, and that the Administration will be grateful to him for having so decided.

Both as an administrator and as a military man, it is generally held that General Wood would be in the right place in the Philippines. His report, of which the cable message received yesterday is believed to be merely preliminary, is awaited with great interest.

GERMAN WORKERS REJECT COMMUNISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless.

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—Great importance is rightly attached here today to the results of the preliminary election of delegates throughout Germany to the forthcoming congress at Jena of the Metal Workers Union, one of Germany's most important labor organizations.

Candidates from the Soviet party who favor affiliation of the organization with the Moscow International were in most centers overwhelmingly defeated by the Moderate Socialist candidates, who favor affiliation with the second International of Amsterdam.

In Berlin the moderate candidates polled close on 1,000 votes as against barely 25,000 votes given to the Communists. In Bochum the Communists were defeated, although it must be admitted their candidates polled better than had been expected.

"Wirks," Berlin's Moderate Socialist organ, says the Communist defeat has been a shattering one. Other newspapers expect the results of the election will prove to neutral countries that the German workers are essentially moderate and have no dealing with the Soviet extremists.

PETITION SEEKS REFERENDUM

SACRAMENTO, California.—Senate Bill No. 21, passed at the recent session of the state Legislature, forbidding banks and trust companies from "practicing law without due qualifications," has been attacked in a petition calling for a referendum on the measure at the next general election. The bill was passed on complaint of a number of attorneys that banks and other corporations were usurping the prerogatives of attorneys by permitting persons from these institutions to attend to part of the law business of their clients.

THREE DOLLAR DAY PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

SIoux FALLS, South Dakota.—Between 300 and 400 laboring men now tarrying in Aberdeen, refuse to accept the wage scale of \$3 a day fixed by the Brown County farm bureau for harvesting help, according to a statement made at the United States employment office in Aberdeen; but, in spite of that fact every request for harvest help which has thus far come to the employment office has been filled.

BERKELEY HARBOR PROJECT OUTLINED

San Francisco Bay City Plans Construction of Deep-Water Port and Terminals—Need of Better Facilities Emphasized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

BERKELEY, California.—Great increase in the commerce of San Francisco Bay ports on the Pacific Ocean, and the fact that virtually all the land fronting on deep water is at San Francisco, the only point on the bay where such deep water frontage exists, has impelled the city of Berkeley to combine with private capital in the construction of one of the largest and most modern marine terminals in the country. Berkeley is located on the eastern shore of San Francisco Bay, directly east of, and seven miles from, the Golden Gate, the deep salt water entrance of the bay, but the water in front of Berkeley, and for half a mile or more out in the bay, is shallow, ranging from four to ten feet in depth. This must be dredged out in order to bring deep-water commerce to the port, where connection with all the transcontinental railroads can be obtained.

The city, therefore, arranged with B. F. Cresson Jr., and Charles W. Stanford to make a survey and draw up the engineering plans for the terminal, the city and the private interests meanwhile forming the Port Terminal, Inc., under the laws of California. These engineers have reported on the building of the new port, and the municipal corporation is preparing to proceed with the first of the four units of the terminal.

Present plans for the new port contemplate first the construction of one unit, furnishing 35,000 lineal feet of berthing space, with a depth of 30 feet at mean low water; 3,000,000 square feet of what shed-space filled bulkheads; 3,500,000 square feet of warehouse space, on the bulkheads and back toward the mainland, as well as 1500 acres on the mainland for manufacturing, rail terminals and similar industrial plants. Plans have been made for shipside railroad tracks, with classification yards of capacity of 2000 cars. Hard-surfaced highways to shipside for motor-trucks also are contemplated, as well as all manner of cargo-handling machinery, including facilities for the transfer of freight from inland waterway carriers shipped up to the terminal.

The intention of the engineers in laying out the terminal has been to avoid all possible sources of congestion of freight, and, also, to insure the availability of suitable industrial sites in the vicinity for commercial expansion. The engineering plans have been approved by the municipality of Berkeley, and the United States Government has indicated its approval by granting the permits necessary to proceed with the work. The Pacific Port Terminal has been incorporated under the laws of California, and plans to operate under a lease of the waterfront granted by the city of Berkeley. The city is a partner in the enterprise, having a direct financial interest, as well as the interest of deriving general benefit for the community.

Speaking of the methods of reclaiming the land, the engineers say: "The most economic method of reclaiming the land will be by the process of hydraulic dredging, pumping material directly into the dredged behind retaining bulkheads. A form of wide quarry development, whereby the material for the fill forming the quays may be got from the dredgings in the channel is the most economical method of developing this frontage. An approach channel 300 feet wide at the bottom will be dredged to a depth of 30 feet below mean low water from existing deep water to the outer end of the unit. The material from this approach cut will be pumped inshore behind a bulkhead platform, for its retention at its outer section.

TAX CLAIMS AGAINST STEEL CORPORATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Claims for arrears in taxes amounting to \$60,000,000 against the United States Steel Corporation have been made by the Internal Revenue Bureau, according to Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the corporation. In a statement Judge Gary said:

"In making our income tax returns to the government for 1917 and 1918 we raised questions concerning items involving approximately \$60,000,000 of taxes. Believing these were not

taxable we claimed credit for them in our returns.

"Recently the government representatives have been discussing with us the questions relating to these items. They have not been decided, nor has any of them been decided. We have no way of determining when a decision will be reached."

SENATOR PROPOSES WAR REFERENDUM

Edwin F. Ladd of North Dakota, Urges Constitutional Amendment Providing for Vote, Except in Case of Invasion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—While efforts to effect an agreement among the nations in regard to the limitations of armaments are in the forefront of topics of conversation and subjects of legislation, members of Congress who desire to find a method of precluding future wars are not abating activities in behalf of permanent peace along other lines.

Edwin F. Ladd, (R.), Senator from North Dakota, has proposed the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, requiring a popular vote before the declaration of war in certain instances:

"Whereas, There is no question touching the life and welfare of the people of the United States of such importance as the making of peaceful relations with other governments; and

"Whereas, The right of the people to a voice in the settlement of all questions of even less importance is asserted in the Declaration of Independence and guaranteed by the Constitution; therefore be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that no declaration of war by Congress, and no act of war by the executive branch of the Government of the United States, shall be taken except to suppress insurrection or repel invasion, as provided for by the Constitution of the United States, until the question at issue shall be submitted to a referendum of the voters of the United States."

Because it would take several years to get an amendment passed, Senator Ladd introduced a resolution requesting that Congress act in similar circumstances, pending the adoption of such a constitutional amendment.

KANSAS TO BETTER SCHOOLING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

TOPEKA, Kansas.—Kansas hopes to "pull herself out of the mud" educationally in the next few years. Most Kansas children have been educated in the little one-room box-type school houses. Up to 10 years ago, according to statistics of State education officials, 70 per cent of the children in the State attended the one-room ungraded schools. But under the new plan, by consolidating a large number of districts and arranging bus lines to haul the children to and from school, the farm children can have graded schools equal to the city's, and frequently it is possible to establish one or two years of high school work in the same building.

LECTURES IN THE YOSEMITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

BERKELEY, California.—The University of California Extension Division has just completed the third cycle of the LeConte Memorial Lectures, delivered at various points in the Yosemite Valley during June and July, an annual event to perpetuate the memory of Joseph LeConte, naturalist and geologist, who for 30 years was a member of the faculty of the university, whose recreation and rest place every summer was the Yosemite Valley. The experiment of the lectures has been a decided success. They have been attended this year by people from 46 states of the Union, and by more than 15,000 persons, all told.

AGRICULTURE ON BIG SCALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

TOPEKA, Kansas.—Kansas has more acres of cultivated land than any other State, except Texas, which happens to be three times larger than Kansas. The United States Department of Agriculture has just sent out its report of the cultivated areas of the country, and it shows that Kansas has 22,720,000 acres of such land. This is 18,000,000 acres more than is cultivated in all of the New England states.

CHILEAN CABINET RESIGNS

SANTIAGO, Chile.—The Cabinet resigned this week after the Senate had voted disapproval of a decree granting rate increases and certain other concessions to an English railroad transporting nitrate from the Tarapaca Province.

PERMISSION TO SELL STOCK DENIED

Indiana Securities Commission, Operating Under "Blue Sky" Law, Acts With Regard to Farmers' Finance Corporation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—Permission to dispose of \$750,000 of its preferred stock in this State has been denied the Farmers' Finance Corporation, subsidiary to the United States Grain Growers, Inc., the new farmers' national cooperative sales agency, by the Indiana Securities Commission. A rehearing probably will be held as requested by J. G. Brown, president of the Indiana Federation of Farmers' Associations.

Ed Jackson, secretary of state, said the chief reason for the commission's action is that an Indiana law prohibits the operation of companies having more than twice as much preferred stock as common stock. The Farmers' Finance Corporation's papers show that it proposes to sell in Indiana \$750,000 of its \$1,000,000 preferred stock, while it has only 21 shares of common stock of no par value.

M. L. Mendelsohn, who is administering the "blue sky" law under which the securities commission operates, said the law requires that directors of a corporation shall own some of the corporation's common stock. The papers filed with the commission, he says, show that the directors of the corporation have only subscribed for shares of the corporation's preferred stock and that in some instances the subscriptions have not been paid.

DEVELOPMENT OF OREGON NITRATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

PORTLAND, Oregon.—Nitrate deposits have been located in central Oregon in what is known as the Sheep Mountain district near Wagontire. Through the persistent efforts of J. H. Morton, who was one of the first men to prospect for nitrates in this part of the country, a crew of 20 men are at work developing the property rich in nitrates of soda.

Some years ago this district was known to contain quantities of nitrate but no extensive beds were found, and owing to poor transportation facilities there was no work done. Mr. Morton has succeeded in securing sufficient capital for development work and a Seattle firm of chemists is doing the research work for his company. A capable shift of men are now employed for tunneling into the mountain, while others are working on the roads to give better access so that the product can be brought out for shipment. Mr. Morton stated that so soon as the Sage Hen portion of the central-Oregon highway is completed, all the shipping and supplies will be brought in from that point. Some of the products have been tried as fertilizer and found to be high grade in quality. It is a resource of this big interior country that will mean much when once developed.

REMEDY IS SOUGHT FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Officers of the Central Trades and Labor Council have been instructed by the organization to join in an informal conference with the Merchants Association and various social service agencies to discuss measures to stop the growing unemployment in the city's industries by which, it is estimated, about 650,000 workers in New York City are affected. It is reported that savings banks and mercantile establishments are alarmed at the diminishing amount of money in circulation and have called upon labor organizations to assist in a program of public works construction.

tion in order to restore normal conditions in local trade and industry.

At a preliminary conference held by officials of the Merchants Association and the Labor Council, it was decided to ask the Board of Estimates to expedite the building of schools with the \$52,000,000 available for that purpose; that informal conferences to discuss the general problem be held in which all interested organizations may participate and that a public demonstration of labor representatives be held in the elderman chamber at the City Hall as soon as possible.

It has been announced that Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt plans to put the Brooklyn Navy Yard on a five-day week basis, thus forestalling another layoff of men.

If labor acted as intelligently as Capital there would be no unemployment problem, was the opinion voiced by Abraham Lefkowitz, of the Teachers Union, who said also that Congress could readily grant \$500,000,000 for public relief.

William T. Kehoe, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council, says that the council was invited by Dr. Thomas E. Mosher of the coordinating committee on unemployment activities to take part in the attempt to solve the problem, and that this committee had been working actively since winter without much support from labor organizations, which were at last becoming interested.

DAKOTA SCHOOL LAW IS DECLARED INVALID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

SIoux FALLS, South Dakota.—Judge Fleeger, of the circuit court in this city, held that the emergency clause attached to the act of the last Legislature, providing for abandonment of consolidated school districts, is invalid, and that the law could not have taken effect until July 1. Prior to that date, Garretson, Colton and Baltic had abandoned elections on the theory that the emergency clause was valid and the law in effect. Under the ruling of Judge Fleeger all these elections are illegal, and the three consolidated school districts retain their former status.

The decision was rendered in the case of H. A. Ustrud vs. the Baltic School Board. Mr. Ustrud acted as the principal for the Baltic Consolidated School, with a contract which does not expire until September 13. When the district voted for dissolution, Ustrud was left without a position and to test the validity of the emergency clause it was decided that he should sue for breach of contract.

BIBLE RULED FROM SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

LONG BEACH, California.—"Under our Constitution and the political code the duty of your board is to exclude the Bible from the public schools of Long Beach, whether it is sought to use it for instruction or reading without comment." This is the substance of a report made to the Board of Education from the county counsel's office, the ruling coming to that office from the Attorney-General. It was made in response to a request of the Long Beach Board of Education, the matter having been the subject of controversy for many years. The letter also quotes the state Constitution as follows: "No sectarian or denominational doctrine shall be taught or instruction thereon be permitted, directly or indirectly, in any of the common schools of this State." The communication rules that the New Testament is Christianity, as distinguished from Judaism, and the Old Testament is sectarian, as distinguished from Muhammadanism.

MEXICAN PASSPORT ORDER

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—President Obregon's signature is all that is required to make effective an order dispensing with the necessity for passports in a 40-mile zone along the international boundary, according to an announcement by the Department of the Interior. The order stipulates that persons must have lived within the zone for one year before becoming eligible to the privilege.

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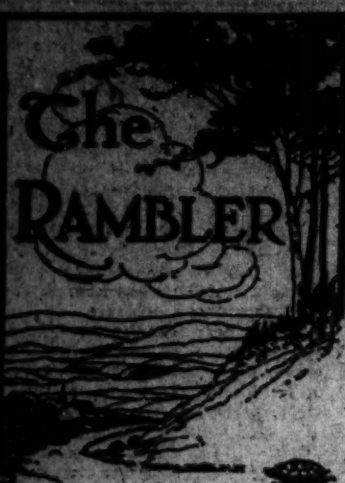
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SAUCE



Club Men

The "Canebottomed Chair" was written by a man that used clubs all his life and that fitted them as naturally as his coat fitted him. But he was a man that equally all his life regarded those that had homes. He longed for something that he never had and lived lonely all his days in the midst of a thousand friends and acquaintances. This paper is not to be devoted to the pity of anyone, only I point out how Thackeray who was in and of the world, wistfully sighed for that dear, tranquil place that is called "home." Now, then, that being the case, what sort of home can a man make of his club? The ladies in my audience (as I have proudly said before, they are counted by millions) will at once answer that no sort of kind or condition of home can be found in a club and as it is discourteous to contradict a lady, let me be content to say that their answer is noted and respected.

Nevertheless, clubs have their uses, and pretty distinct ones they are, too. I do not go so far as to say that a club can be a home to a man, but it can be a haven and a refuge and a place to which he is glad to go. There is a certain feeling of solidarity and confraternity about the place, though you may speak to never a member and, indeed, such is our rugged Anglo-Saxon way. But when you have no other place to go, it is pleasant to recognize John, the hall porter, and William, the head waiter, and Charles, the butler, because you and they fully understand that here is an oasis where the calm and refreshing palms move gently their branches above a population exclusively male and that is stoutly fenced in against all intrusion of those that by a constitutional amendment now exercise the franchise.

A club is by no means a place where men go selfishly to eat and drink and sprawl upon deeply upholstered couches and bury themselves in books and newspapers. It is a place where men go to find a certain satisfaction in sitting on one's spine in a proper chair and looking about and seeing other worthy fellows who likewise are sitting on their respective spines and probably having the same meditation. And Mr. Balfour has said on his spine through many years of Parliament and I take it that he is no trifter, though he declines to lose his temper. It is said that too much club-life makes a man selfish, but to that it may be answered that selfishness is sometimes seen in other places. Have you never reflected, reader, that many, very many men use their clubs because they have no other place to go? Thackeray, who was an authority on the subject, may not have said so in as many words, but he implied as much over and over again. Have no fear, I am not going to become sentimental on the subject and weep over the pathetic picture of the poor club man leading a dreary existence in a comfort and ease that in his heart he loathes, but let us be practical in looking at the situation: here are men that have no homes, nothing apparently that calls for that pure and holy selfishness that home engenders, there is no place to which they can go and find that tender welcome awaiting them such as the great est pen has never yet been able to describe. These men are not foolish and vulgar, they will have none of gross pleasure and unworthy distraction (and here unconsciously they are arguing for home), they are, like thousands of their fellows, decent and self-respecting, they are gregarious, they would give money, they detest the uneasy, commercial atmosphere of hotels, so, in a word, they go to their clubs and see human faces.

It has been said and with deep acuteness, that to like others, one does not have to know them. One simply feels friendly and grateful toward them for being about and for having many of the same interests and tastes, though never a word be ever said about them. The English-speaking man is an awful fraud, for he has so many sentiments that he will not acknowledge, though they be good and wholesome ones that ennoble him. One of these sentiments is that he would very much like to find some sort of a shelter better than a club, only he cannot seem to manage it, and has to make the best of things as they are or as he thinks they are. So he does not go about patiently yearning to be cherished and esteemed and sheltered, yes, sheltered, but he does, all the same. Were he a Latin or a Celt he would probably say more or less distinctly that he was so yearning and wished to be made much of and would say so without any circumlocution and with much satisfaction to himself, but being what he is, he goes ahead and says nothing. There are books and papers, there are his work and his exercise, there are his duties to perform and he contents himself with these.

Of course, there is the dark side to clubs. For instance, there is the man

that wants the window shut when you want it open. There are the men that congregate in penal groups, in the club library contiguous to the notice that says that members are requested to refrain from loud conversation in those precincts, and having thus congregated enjoy themselves with gulp and jest. There is the man that never under any circumstances puts back an illustrated paper where he found it. There is the man that plainly takes the club lounge as a refuge for loud sleep. I have never seen a member sleeping with a newspaper thrust under his arm and sitting on another, but I have seen him sleeping and grasping a periodical with the sweet unconsciousness of a tired child. Thackeray used to write about these species of the genus, but perhaps they have been mollified since his time, for they certainly do not appear so much and at any rate are to be forgiven as being members of the noble army of the homeless.

There is a figure, much favored by some writers for the newspapers, the so-called "club man," who as a writer somewhere pointed out was a gorgeous figure of magnificent self-indulgence and gilded luxury. He lives on game and recondite sauces and his clothes are always ironed and he basks like a seal in a rich and highly varnished sunlight. He has never a care and though he contributes nothing to the body politic has vague qualities that prove that he has a heart of gold. Well, I think that this gentleman must be more or less a figment of the imagination, because there do not seem to be many of his like about. At all events, did he exist, I am sure that somewhere under his waistcoat, would be found a warm and honest longing for a home, where gradually he would learn to think less of himself and where as time went on and affection worked its magic he would see in others his own happiness and feel the blessing of their devotion, feel more and more the sustaining strength of simple joys and know at last that he had found shelter, that shelter which protects and strengthens. If you have found it, reader, be humbly thankful.—J. H. S.

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

At first sight the formation of a body of members 170 strong pledged in the name of economy to "vote against any unauthorized expenditure on the part of the government," would for a taxpayer be a cheering incident. Of this (numerically) formidable body all but a dozen are sound Unionists, loyal supporters of the coalition government. With the assistance of Mr. Asquith's followers and the Labor Party they would be able at a critical moment to force the government to reform its conduct on pain of being expelled to resist. What they "view with grave concern" is "the practice of the government spending public money before the sanction of the House of Commons has been obtained," a practice recently illustrated in the case of the expenditure of thousands of pounds in providing free railway passes for members before the House had authorized the procedure.

This, they truly say, "cuts at the root of all parliamentary control" and "is a danger to the future of the country." They are, however, a little out of touch with the actual situation. This is excellent and, as recent by-elections have shown, conforms to the urgent desire of their constituents, borne down by unparalleled taxation. Had the document handed to the leader of the House stopped there, the government would have felt impelled to mend their ways. But there is a postscript to the letter which, as in the case of letters, sometimes is the most important feature. Having declared their deliberate intention of voting against any unauthorized expenditure, they add: "unless fully persuaded that such emergency expenditure was unavoidable, and was submitted for the sanction of the House at the earliest possible moment." This condition relieves the government from anxiety, and reduces the solemn oath and covenant to the value of a scrap of paper. Loyal Unionists may be trusted upon any occasion to be "fully persuaded" in the sense of their postscript.

Recently I met Lord Carson (better known as Sir Edward) crossing over from the House of Lords to the Lobby of the House of Commons. He looked so dejected that I asked him how he liked his new status as a Peer and his surroundings. "To tell the truth," he said, "I feel like a fish out of water."

In his "Letters to Isabel," Lord Shaw gives interesting particulars of the cabal that attended Campbell-Bannerman's succession to the premiership. It was known at the time that his colleagues in the front opposition bench, whilst acquiescing in his promotion, sealed by the King, wished to hustle him into the House of Lords, leaving the Commons to the direction of politicians more in accord with Lord Rosebery's imperialism. It was stated on authority that Sir Edward Grey had declined to accept office except on that condition. Lord Shaw tells how the genial, accommodating Scottish statesman, accustomed to wear a velvet glove showed to their surprise, the hand of steel it covered. For three days he smilingly looked on while the conspiracy was hatched. On the fourth day, according to Lord Shaw, he startled his colleagues by observing: "Now, look here, I have been playing up to now. The comedy of the situation appealed to me. Let me just say that it is I who am the head of this government: it is I who have the King's command: you will all be pleased to understand that I will not go to the House of Lords; that you must take your own course on that footing. You understand?" They did, each one, including Sir

Edward Grey, accepting the offices assigned to him by the Premier. It is a remarkable coincidence, not noted by Lord Shaw, that with a difference of period, a situation something of the same kind took place when, according to Lord Morley's narrative, Gladstone was gently but firmly shouldered out of the premiership, and, some years later, Mr. Asquith was superseded by Lloyd George.

Mr. Asquith, destined but for an unforeseen event to be Campbell-Bannerman's successor, was a prominent member of the Rosebery faction. This naturally led to some coolness on Campbell-Bannerman's part. But he was too good-natured, too magnanimous, to harbor grudges. It is pleasant to read his words to Lord Shaw. "Bear this in mind," he said, "Asquith is a fine fellow; he is a loyal fellow. Asquith has been like a son to me."



Constructed before King John sealed Magna Charta

OLD LONDON BRIDGE ARCH

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The subsoil of London is a veritable treasure ground for the navy with its pier and the highway with its discarded spears. Search where you will underground, and some relic of the city's ancient history comes to light. The latest of these, and one of the most important in the present generation, is an archway of old London Bridge.

When that famous structure, which has stood for centuries, was demolished about 90 years ago, and the new London Bridge was built a few yards westward on the river, it was thought that every part of it had vanished. That was not so. Peter of Colechurch, who built old London Bridge, built it low, with 19 arches spanning the Thames. It was so low, in fact, that at full springtides the boats could only just manage to get under the arches. When the old bridge was pulled down the banks were pushed forward to form wharves on what has been the foreshore.

The builders thought that the arches of the old bridge which were closest to land would form as good a foundation as anything else, and so the particular arch we now see was simply filled up and used as a base to the new buildings. Recent excavations have brought to light this relic, which was constructed before King John sealed Magna Carta.

Good work it is, after all the wear of centuries, the crushing weight of traffic above and the swirl and swirl of the waters beneath. It is known as Mill Lock, for here were placed the waterworks of the Dutchman who supplied London with drinking water from the "silvery Thames." Good Reigate stone the arch is made of. Into the original work three strengthening ribs were inserted in 1703. Two of the ribs are undisturbed, as also are the courses of medieval masonry which they support; the third rib has given way.

The Garden Party at Chelsea

It was a garden party, sure enough, because it was a party in the Old Pensioner's garden at Chelsea, London, but it might have been called a frolic or a merry-making or even a royster-party. Whatever it was called there was plenty of fun and the Prince of Wales, who was the guest of honor, was one of the "best enjoyers."

Every one was asked not to mob the popular Prince. If they did not do so it was not so much because of the request as because of the eight sturdy policemen who acted as body guard.

His progress from one side-show to another was made on zig-zag lines, and when Mr. du Maurier apologized for the pressure brought to bear by the enthusiastic guests, the Prince merely replied that he was getting accustomed to it. Anyhow, he seemed amused, and no one could help being affected by the genuine fun that carried the organizers of the Charity Fête sky-high to success.

It is to be hoped that the little inmates of the Actor's Orphanage benefited to the extent that rumor declared. Certainly there was no lack of money pouring in to the coffers, for, as every one knows, there are no set of people so generous as the members of the theatrical profession.

UNWRITTEN WORKS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It would be difficult to convince Clarence that his unwritten works are not the best. To his intimates he is ready to talk about them all the time, but he preserves a profound silence upon what he has already written—novels, essays and even poetry. These he affects to despise. When I first heard him talking of his "unwritten works," I naturally concluded that he lived in a kind of Utopia of future accomplishment to which he sets no date. Tell him, for instance, that his novel, "The Seed of the Apple," was a best seller in its year; that "The Shadow of Islam" aroused a flutter in every chancellery in Europe, and that his lyrical output awakened a new

horridly incongruous—and led by them into a vast hall. Every inch of space was occupied with shelves, and the shelves were filled with books.

His voice broke, as if he were being carried away with the emotion the scene engendered.

"With books! And they were all mine! My glorious unwritten works, filling the entire hall!"

"For hours that seemed like fleeting seconds" I lingered there, handling them with the connoisseur's touch, reading, noting the titles of some and trying to take in the titles of others, and failing. As I looked, they would become blurred. You see, they were ideals that dwell in the Land that Hardly is, from which Maeterlinck drew his plays. Maeterlinck's been in his own hall, of course, and taken some of the books down and read them in. Lucky beggar!

"But I do know this. Those of mine that I did see clearly were all masterpieces. I couldn't write them if I tried. I haven't the insight to more than formulate them. I can't plumb such depths. That's the pity of it. They are books that interpret me to the world and the world to me."

"I did see, however, that hundreds of them dealt with the very subjects I started out to write when I first took up authorship. They were beautifully written. I was a chap abounding with dreams then. My language was untrammelled; my thoughts gorgeously clothed. The stories were compounded of those literary treasures the world wants but which the editors and the publishers, confound them, won't let the world have. I can't describe them nearer: I really can't."

"People like my stuff, you say." He laughed. "Well, if it pleases them, I've nothing to complain of. But I've my own opinion. I know that a fellow can rarely put to paper the best that is in him. That ball showed me. Behind the divine attainment there is sure to be a divine one waiting for expression. The desire to do better than before, the passion to reach a higher niveau of expression, to pour out from the heart the richer content that lies so deep, deep—that longing is incessant. It is a goal, in fact, that is never attained—except in the craftsman's unwritten works!"

THE REPORTER BEGS TO BE EXCUSED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There was a banquet last night and I didn't go.

I sent another journalist, as they call them. He has just shown me the seating list.

"See my name there?" says he. "Right on the list, initials, number of the table and everything."

I didn't need to ask him if he had enjoyed the party.

How they do it, I don't know. When autumn comes around I suppose there'll be so many that I'll have to do my share. But until then no one persuades me inside a banquet hall. I beg to be excused.

During the war they had me running from one to another. Everybody who was anybody came to New York in those days, and everybody had to be entertained, and everybody made the mistake of classifying banquets as entertainment.

So we boys would meet each other around the restive board. After greetings mellowed with commiseration, we would look over the head table in hope that the piece de resistance of the menu had decided not to show up. In which case there would be no big speech. In which case the banquet would be shorter and quieter.

He always came. And you should have seen him grin! They made a lane for him, you know (how fortunate if you don't know!), and between long grinning lines of them he walks, bowing and grinning. Then in front of his plate he stood for a few more minutes, and grinned some more. And everybody else stood and applauded and applauded, and waved their napkins or serviettes, whichever they preferred to call them; and sometimes the less conservative lost all restraint and actually stamped their feet right down into the carpet. They used to cheer, too, still grinning. It can be done.

After awhile there would be nothing left to do but sit down and finish the menu in a normal fashion. Which was less fun than watching the waiters. At the sound of a buzzer they'd all, sometimes hundreds of them, streak in with something and leave it and streak out again. Marvelously trained, they were; and at the end of the feast, the waiters going themselves without compunction. They deserved the tip, because they had to hang around during the speeches.

People should always be paid extra for that. Newspaper men should get double pay. For they usually have a copy of the speeches. They follow copy to catch changes. Naturally they are delighted when an entirely different speech is delivered. This is more work, but perhaps less devoid of interest than listening to and reading a speech at the same time.

The best of it, of course, is the funny part. Every speech has a funny part. The first page should consist entirely of some of the funny part. Other parts of it can be scattered through the other pages at cruelly unsuspected intervals.

For this, jokes can be used, if you know any. If you can't remember those you heard when you were a boy, which are the ideal kind, there is always the afternoon paper. You take any one of several "a batch of smiles" and insert them in your speech anywhere. If you haven't the time to adapt them to the context that won't matter.

Always introduce them with "That reminds me of the story of." You must be fair to your hearers. Their right to cease listening when so moved should be conceded. Enough will continue to listen to make you

wonder what they are laughing at. For it is not necessary to see the joke yourself. If you use it your responsibility ends there, unless there is a riotous demand for your recall.

Next winter I may make my enforced banqueting less onerous by listing, tabulating and collating the jokes I hear in speeches. Embellished with a series of carefully worked out cross references, and perhaps strengthened with foot-notes fixing the classical place of each joke in my own dozen volumes of The Library of Oratory, which I was induced to buy when I was a youngster imbued with faith in all men, they might make a handy handbook for guests who speak whether prepared or not.

But until next winter I shall not attend a single banquet. Why, at the one the other fellow went to last night they brought more than a hundred farmers down off their cool farms and made them sit in a stuffy banquet hall all evening.

No, sir—not another banquet shall I attend.

"Hello. Yes. In honor of a distinguished Japanese journalist? Are you sure, Editor, cannot attend? And must you really have someone there from our paper? And you prefer to have me? . . . Are you—quite—quite—sure? . . . I beg to be excused. O, you have me on the seating list? Well, I suppose—"

FIREFLIES IN ITALY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There is perhaps no more enchanting sight in all the round of Italian outdoor life with its varied loveliness than that of the fireflies, the "luciole," who spangle the velvet darkness of the fields and gardens through the warm still nights of May and June.

It is usually in early May that they make their appearance, although if the season is late they may not be seen until after that. But, so soon as the nights grow warm, they begin their flitting dances. At first but a very few wing their way through the darkness, forerunners of a glittering army. Then, let but the warmth continue and a few days pass, and the wonder is accomplished: they are out in myriads, weaving a lovely tracery above the young corn and among the vines and olives and through the thickets of ilex and myrtle and laurel; a sparkling golden multitude, flitting and crossing and recrossing until all the night is a-glitter with their tiny, quivering, pulsating lights.

Take one in your hand, and you will find it but a brownish insect, humble and inconspicuous, but jeweled with a little phosphorescent light which beats like a pulse, comes and goes, and which, added to the tiny creature's winged flight, gives that peculiar evanescent glitter to the dance of the fireflies, so different from the quieter, greener gleam of the glow-worms amid the bushes and upon the grassy banks.

How marvelous is that dance of the fireflies, how beautiful in its silent brilliance through the warm short nights of June. Slowly the moon rises above the horizon, and the stars shine with a radiance white and remote as compared with those eager, pulsating, ruddy sparks among the corn. The breath of roses and oleanders and white lilies, of bean fields and lavender and clover, perfumes the warm air. Down in the ditches and beside the stream the frogs are croaking, the small owls call one to another, and in the groves of ilex and laurel, and high in the spires of the cypresses the nightingales pour out their hearts in song.

Somewhere through the distance comes the strumming of mandolins, swells louder, passes, fades away. The moon climbs higher up the slopes of heaven; the silence grows deeper; all human sounds are hushed, and only the frogs, the owls and the nightingales break the stillness, while a countless host weaves their glittering maze above the corn fields and across the dewy garden lawns and in the groves and thickets.

A Law Court in St. Paul's

London is full of quaint and curious surprises. You may step out of the roar of its busy streets and find yourself in a quiet court; you may go into a cathedral and find yourself sitting in a law court. The latter is what happened the other day to certain visitors to St. Paul's. Morning service was over, and they were slowly walking round, when they found their passage into the north transept barred. The area usually given up to worship was occupied by a properly constituted court of law. There sat Sir Alfred Kempe, the judge, in scarlet gown and full-bottomed wig. There at the table sat a crowd of barristers, in black gowns and wigs of scattered proportions. There was the mace bearer, and a great many more of lesser degree, in sooth a goodly company, making up what is known as a consistory court.

It is one of the half dozen or so ecclesiastical courts still remaining in England, and is always presided over by the chancellor of the diocese, who in the case in question was Sir Alfred Kempe. The issue to be decided took one back to the distant past; it was a bit of English history. Down at Kensington are the Church of England schools attached to St. Mary Abbott's Church. The endowment of the schools goes back to the seventeenth century. In a day or two, as a be-wigged counsel, on behalf of the vicar, explained to the chancellor-judge, the lease of the playground would expire; and the vicar and churchwardens, who had sought in vain for other accommodation, now asked for power to convert a portion of a church property into a playground for the children.

There was a quaint touch of medievalism about the whole proceeding, as the judge sat in the cathedral in his scarlet robes, the counsel looked on solemnly, and the various witnesses came forward to take the oath and give evidence.

AIRCRAFT PAGEANT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Little has been seen by the British public, during the past few months, of advanced flying. Since the war the flight demonstrations formerly held at Hendon, and other aerodromes have ceased, together with the spectacle, common during the war, of squadrons of fighting aircraft engaged in aerial exercises. Nowadays almost the only flying is of the plain commercial kind.

The Royal Air Force, with the object of making money for soldiers' charities, provided in the first week of July abundant and welcome proof that advanced flying is still being cultivated. This was welcome because, although trick-flying is not to be encouraged as a merely popular sensation, it is of high value as part of the general advance in aeronautical knowledge.

One of the most impressive things about the display was the perfect confidence of pilots in their machines, in each other, and in themselves. Like last year's pageant, that of July 2 suggested a number of possibilities which if not of immediate application in commercial flying, ought to be of value to the aeroplane designer and the student.

The very beautiful formation flying, although a military show, carried with it the vital lesson that even with the imperfect machines and engines of today, and on a singularly bad aerodrome, proper organization and mechanical experience make possible combined maneuvers that would be out of the question unless complete confidence reigned. A great advance in the art of flying must be admitted in view of groups of machines tuned up to such a degree of reliability that they "take off" the ground simultaneously in formation, unaffected by "bumpiness" of the air, change formation with precision, and perform in unison such feats as looping the loop and rolling.

There was a flight of five Sopwith "Snipes," they went up together, changed formation a dozen times, looped together, flew upside down in unison, and landed in formation as one machine. Nine Bristol—a larger and heavier machine—went through equally skillful performances suitable to its type.

This work is valuable because it sets standards, and with increasing knowledge advances those standards. And with little other flying going on in England it would be neglected. It need not be neglected; but under present conditions it certainly would be so.

Just as it is important to bring out the pilot's skill, so even a race on level terms and in reasonable conditions may be made a valuable aid to developments. Such a race was that of 14 standard Avros, identical machines of exactly the same power and piloted by men, who, although trained in the same school, were different in disposition and ability. The machines started in a group, and just raced over a given course of 12 miles. Incidentally the race provided a pretty and interesting spectacle, elements rare in aeroplane racing; and it showed that piloting skill combined with the exercise, of mechanical knowledge, before the race, are apt to be expressed in greater speed than can be obtained without them.

So the pageant was a good show, and one that should in one form or another be a regular thing. Everybody worked for its success with a will, and everybody concerned was supremely happy in the doing of it. It far surpassed for interest any previous aviation meeting and approached nearer than any of them toward the ideal of a popular show; for it really emphasized points in the art of flying, as apart from the merely competitive and prize-winning element.

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NEW YORK

PROPOSED SALES TAX ELIMINATED

Hearings on \$4,000,000,000 Revenue Measure Begun—Effort to Be to Decrease Burden—Higher Postage Opposed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Following consideration of a sales tax at the outset, the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday began formal hearings on the \$4,000,000,000 revenue bill, with a view of lifting, rather than adding to the tax burdens of the American people.

It also developed during the last 24 hours that there is strong opposition within the committee to the proposal of A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, for three-cent postage. Republicans are approaching the question with extreme caution, as it is regarded as a source of revenue which would prove unpopular with voters. Broadside assaults were delivered on tax-free securities as a means of tax evasion, by witnesses who appeared before the committee during the day, and particularly by O. L. Mills (R.), Representative from New York, who especially advocated a "spenders tax" as a substitute for the excess profits tax and other taxes on industry and business.

Asked by James A. Frear (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, what Congress ought to do about tax-exempt securities, Mr. Mills replied, "It is perfectly wicked that there should be any."

John N. Garner (D.), Representative from Texas, indicated that Congress could adopt a constitutional amendment prohibiting the issuance of tax-free securities, and that the power of Congress to prevent their issuance should be tested in the Supreme Court. Farm Bureau Represented.

Earlier in the day H. C. MacKenzie of Walton, New York, representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, denounced tax-free securities. He said the farmers of the country would support legislation prohibiting them. Joseph W. Fordney (R.), chairman of the committee, replied that \$8,000,000,000 was invested in such securities. "I have heard \$16,000,000,000," declared Mr. MacKenzie. "So the remedy is to abolish all."

Mr. Mills dealt at length with his proposed "spenders tax," which begins with a 1 per cent tax on net expenditures between \$500 and \$4000, and increases progressively to a maximum of 40 per cent on expenditures of \$50,000 and over. He said a considerable proportion of present income tax is due to the high cost of living. "The present property tax has become a joke to the country over," he said. "Owners seem to have no scruples about performing themselves. When you take half a man's income he will find a way to beat that law."

Mr. Mills continued that his proposed "spenders tax" puts a "penalty on extravagant living and gives to capital a positive inducement to return from tax-free securities to productive investment." He explained that it could be enforced through the machinery of the income tax law. Favoritism Intimated.

There was a passage at arms during the hearings when Benjamin C. Marsh, representing the Peoples Reconstruction League, pleaded for more time in which to advance his arguments in opposition to repeal of the excess profits tax and against tax-free securities. Chairman Fordney tried to cut him short, and would have succeeded but for the interference of Mr. Frear. The witness protested loudly that "millions are given all day," but that the committee evidently didn't intend to give time to representatives of the plain people.

"I won't take any sarcasm from you," replied Mr. Fordney angrily. "What you say about our giving millions a day is not true."

Mr. Marsh warned the committee that "any party that passes a sales tax might just as well hire an undertaker."

"Well, whatever you do, don't pass that fool tariff bill," was Mr. Marsh's parting shot.

No Recess of the House

Mr. Mondell Says Passage of Tax Bill Must Precede Vacation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. Following a visit to the White House, where he discussed with President Harding the legislative situation in Congress, Frank W. Mondell, Representative from Wyoming, Republican leader, announced emphatically last night that there would be no recess of the House until after passage of the tax revision bill.

Just when that will be largely a matter of speculation, even by members of the Ways and Means committee. It is the general opinion of House leaders, however, that a possible recess of the House can be taken by September 1.

President Harding let it be known in his talk with Mr. Mondell that he is opposed to a recess now, until the tax bill is ready for consideration by the House. The President said he understood from conferences with various members of Congress that sentiment on revenue matters is crystallizing in both houses and that the Ways and Means Committee would be ready to report the tax bill by August 6.

Sentiment Against Recess. This is a very optimistic view to take of the situation, in the opinion of most members, especially Democrats, who figure that it will be at least three weeks before the tax bill is ready for consideration by the House. Mr. Mondell believes it will be reported in a shorter time.

There is a strong sentiment in the House in opposition to recessing now, though many influential members are protesting that there is no use staying in session from day to day "doing nothing."

Mr. Mondell, however, declared with some impetuosity that there would "certainly be no recess until after the tax bill is passed."

He believes it will take the Senate Finance Committee a month at least to conclude revision of the tariff and tax measures, during which time the House, he said, could well afford to take a short breathing spell.

It is doubtful whether the House will be able to take an extended recess immediately after passage of the revenue bill even if the leaders so desire. The farmers of the country are pressing for relief legislation; the railroads are in financial straits; the Shipping Board is in need of \$300,000,000 for running expenses; and there is strong pressure for such legislation as the maturity bill, which has been hanging fire for many months and which recently passed the Senate.

Legislation Accumulating. In the meantime, important legislation is piling up in both houses. Instead of getting rid of some of this legislation, the House is indulging in politics and yesterday frittered away an entire day wrangling over a \$7500 salary for Walter F. Brown, of Ohio, for his services as chairman of the joint reclassification commission of the House and the Senate, which is engaged in reorganizing the Government bureaus.

During the wrangle, which was interrupted by frequent calls for a quorum of members, the Democrats charged President Harding with interfering with the legislative branch of the government. This stirred the ire of Mr. Mondell, who replied that the Democrats had grown so accustomed to "executive coercion" during the last administration that they were unable to recognize "friendly executive cooperation" when they saw it.

Mr. Brown, it was explained, was made chairman of the commission so as to act as the mouthpiece of President Harding in matters connected with the elimination of unnecessary bureaus in the various departments.

LUXURY TAX EVADER FINED

NEW YORK, New York.—Herbert Martin, treasurer of Martin & Martin, Inc., dealers in leather goods, was fined \$10,000 yesterday by Federal Judge Shepard for defaulting the United States out of luxury taxes. The corporation was fined \$2000. Pleas of guilty were entered in behalf of both.

In urging that a prison sentence be imposed, United States Attorney Hayward told the court that experts had estimated the government was being defrauded of \$5,000,000 a month in luxury taxes by various business concerns.

Judge Shepard said he would not sentence Martin to jail because pleas of guilty had saved the government the expense of trial. He gave warning, however, that jail terms would be imposed in the future. This was the first luxury tax case prosecuted here.

FARMER'S VIEW ON PRESENT CONDITIONS

Wrongs and Their Causes and Measures Required to Make Things Right Considered in Reports on County Hearings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois.—What the farmer thinks is wrong with the present status of agriculture in the United States, the causes of present conditions, and the measures necessary to remedy them, is told in an analysis of reports on hearings held by county bureaux of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Occasion for the hearings was the beginning of investigation by the congressional joint commission of agricultural inquiry in Washington, District of Columbia, to whom it was proposed to forward first-hand information.

In cooperative organizations, both for marketing and purchasing, the farmer at these hearings is said to have seen his chief hope for the future, and this was the most common remedial plan recommended, not only for unsatisfactory markets, but also for all other farm perplexities.

Low prices for farm products, produced at excessively high cost, while freight rates, interest, taxes and manufactured goods which farmers must buy, remain as high as ever, was given as the chief cause of present conditions.

Reasons for Low Prices. Restriction of credit, interest rates which forced liquidation, gambling and speculation in food products, artificial deflation by propaganda, reduced foreign buying power with low foreign marketing methods, are blamed for low prices.

Excessive profits collected by dealers and manufacturers, high wages for inefficient labor and exorbitant freight rates are given as the causes for the discrepancy in the prices paid for agricultural products between the producer and consumer.

Milk at 13 to 16 cents a quart at the doorstep for which the producer received only \$1 to \$1.50 per 100 pounds indicated to the farmer excessive distributing charges. He does not see why freights on such products as wool should be as large as or larger than the value of the wool itself at the farm or why it should take a ton of hides to buy a set of harness.

Other Industries Better Off. Farmers think that other industries are in a much better position than is agriculture. That agriculture is at the bottom of the list, "The farmer believes," says the analysis, "that other industries have been able to protect themselves by reducing output or closing down and distributing their product in accordance with demand, while the farmer must plant in season and take chances on the market. Last year losses were nearly universal among the farmers. Only a few in special lines or favored localities managed to break even according to testimony given at the hearings."

"That it takes much more wheat, corn, oats, or live stock to pay for a wagon, a binder, a manure spreader, a rod of fence, a suit of clothes, a sack of flour, or a ton of coal than in pre-war years was generally attested."

Credit Facilities. "Opinions were divided as to the extent to which farmers have been cramped in credit facilities, but the majority vote seemed to be that these facilities were unsatisfactory. Nearly all who testified upon this point, including bankers, stated that bank credits at present were too exclusively of the short term sort, whereas farmers need credit to cover an entire crop."

"Apparently the farmer is disgusted with the present system of marketing. He dislikes to see speculation in farm products and considers the route from producer to consumer too circuitous. He objects when selling to taking what the other fellow offers and at the same time when buying to paying what the other fellow asks."

"Some farmers are concerned over the social consequences of the agricultural depression. Without agricultural prosperity local schools cannot be maintained on a high plane, other education for farm boys and girls becomes extremely difficult and plans for rural betterment fall into the discard."

INDIANA LEGION WANTS BONUS. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—The American Legion will continue its

fight for adjusted compensation regardless of President Harding's message to the Senate urging delayed action, John G. Emery, Legion national commander has announced. Mr. Emery has wired Senator McCumber, who has been leading the Legion's adjusted compensation fight on the floor of the Senate, that the motion to recommit the bill must not pass. "Our claims for adjusted compensation were not made until, by a careful study, the conditions of our former service men were ascertained, which beyond any doubt justify every provision set forth in the adjusted compensation bill," said Mr. Emery in his statement regarding the Legion's stand. "I believe Secretary Mellon vastly over-estimates the cost of such provision."

LEGION FAILS TO CONDEMN COERCION

New York County Organization, While Upholding Right of Free Speech, Refuses to Repudiate Alleged Lawless Acts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—Though affirming its belief in the rights of free speech, free assembly and free press, the New York County Committee of the American Legion has refused to adopt a resolution calling on the Legion, and the New York County organization in particular, to condemn the actions of Legion members which might be regarded as lawless.

Charges against the Legion on the ground that its members take part in lawless exertion of power to suppress advocates of political opinions to which they are opposed, have been common since the Legion became active throughout the United States.

It has been asserted that the Legion's constitution declares the organization to be non-political, and yet there have been a number of instances in which Legion members were declared to have been leaders or members of parties whose activities against radicals and liberals have extended in some instances to what has been regarded as kidnapping.

One of the latest and most prominent instances of such activity was the seizure of Kate Richards O'Hare, Socialist advocate, and her forcible transportation to another state, by a party of men who, according to her version of the incident, said they were legionaries.

This, it is held by opponents of such tactics, is only an example of the many instances in which Legion members are believed to have taken the law into their own hands, both against the persons of radicals and against their rights to speak in various places. The Legion attitude is that such activity is individual, and not official.

Several months ago, the Willard Straight Post in this State, aware of the discredit which the reputation of such tactics, without official repudiation from the Legion, was casting upon the organization, originated a resolution which would have put the New York County organization squarely in opposition to these things. The resolution declared that the Legion had been publicly attacked "on the charge of having shown an alleged spirit of lawlessness on the part of some members and posts," and with failing to take steps to curtail such lawless action."

For this reason, the resolution urged that the county organization "indignantly repudiate the charge of lawlessness and stand adamant for law, believing men are free to think as they will, act as they will, write as they will, and speak as they will; provided they do not trespass on the like privileges of, or injure others."

The resolution condemned any activities "in the direction of suppressing that rich inheritance from our fathers, the most cherished of all rights guaranteed by the Constitution—the lawful exercise of freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and of public meeting."

Now the county committee, though reaffirming its allegiance to this inheritance of liberty, has repudiated the resolution by a decisive majority.

ICE CREAM TAX WARNING. BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Ice cream sold in a box, or on a plate with a spoon, or in cones is subject to tax of 1 cent for each sale of 10 cents, plus 1 cent for each additional fraction of this amount, explains John J. Mitchell, Collector of Internal Revenue, warning dealers that they must collect and pay the allotted tax.

RELIEF AWAITS RUSSIAN CHILDREN

American Association, Relieved From Other European Necessities, Asks for Cooperation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Because the American Relief Administration, which has been helping to feed the children of central and eastern Europe will soon be relieved of the obligation of carrying on this work by the improvement of conditions in almost all of the countries affected, there will be an opportunity to help the children of Russia, if the proper guarantees are provided, according to Herbert Hoover. He explained that the American agents in Riga and Constantinople were trying to find out what the actual conditions were in Russia and would communicate whatever information and assurance the Soviet Government wished to send to American headquarters.

While there was no doubt that conditions were very bad, Mr. Hoover said that it was likely that the number of children said to be requiring aid from the outside was exaggerated, just as they had found it to be in Poland. However, the machinery of the organization which has been at work in other countries, can be speedily transferred to Russia and food and clothing provided if the Moscow Government will pledge itself to safeguard the workers, who, on their side, will promise to abstain from "political activity." Not only must the Soviet Government promise to protect the American workers who would go to the aid of the Russian children, but they must agree to give such help as is needed at the shelters to be set up where the children can be brought for food and clothing and to give the same rations that they are already supplying so that the American help may go that much further.

The release of Americans held as prisoners in Russia is also stipulated for as a condition of the help which the association is willing to extend to Russia in her time of need. These prisoners are variously estimated in number from eight to 20 or more.

From taking care of 2,500,000 children in eastern and central Europe, the association is responsible now for less than a million, and within the next 60 days expects to have that number greatly reduced. In Tchechoslovakia, for example, where the work was so heavy, the children may nearly all be taken care of by their own people within a few weeks.

There are already enough funds on hand to carry on the Russian work, it is stated, so that there need be no further call for American contributions.

Discrimination Protested. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—To make Russian persecutions against Americans a reason for refusing food "to a million hungry and innocent children, is a grave crime against humanity, against our own repeated professions of friendship for the Russian people, and against the cherished American tradition of good will and generous helpfulness to stricken people of the world, regardless of political considerations," declares the American Civil Liberties Bureau, in a letter to Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce.

Protesting against Secretary Hoover's offer of food for the Russian children if Russia would liberate American prisoners, the board denies the Hoover assertion, in his message to Maxim Gorky, that the Hoover view of the matter expressed the opinion of the whole American people.

"We most emphatically do not subscribe to the aid of children in any country for any purely political reason," says the bureau. "We do not believe the average American holds any such brutal view of international relations."

The bureau asserts that only seven Americans are in prison in Russia for activities against the Soviet Government. "Are we as Americans," asks the bureau, "in any position to demand the

release of American political prisoners in Russia when we hold today in our own prisons Russians convicted of far less serious political offenses than our compatriots in Russia?"

Expenditures Reported. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—The European Relief Council collected \$23,008,504.22 up to May 31, 1921, for the relief of children in Europe, of which it distributed or allocated \$23,968,003.97, according to the report of Herbert Hoover, chairman. Of the balance, \$1,100,500.75 was transferred to the American Relief Administration, and the other \$1,000,000 represents pledges not yet paid up. The school children of the country raised \$500,000 for the fund, and the State of New York, the largest contributor, raised \$7,215,773.34.

COAL PRICE TOO HIGH SAYS ADMINISTRATOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office. BOSTON, Massachusetts.—In a letter to the Federal Trade Commission at Washington, Eugene C. Hultman, Fuel Administrator for Massachusetts, charges that coal is sold cheaper in Canada than in Massachusetts; the Hudson Coal Company of New York, and asks that the matter be investigated and action taken.

In this connection it is charged specifically that the Hudson company requires 15 cents a ton more from dealers in this locality than from those in Canada and various "wooded sections of the United States, and that such a condition constitutes unfair discrimination and competition."

Mr. Hultman's letter states that on July 1 the company increased its anthracite price 25 cents a ton in all localities, but later effected a reduction of 15 cents in certain districts among which, judging from geographical location and other considerations, Massachusetts ought to be but was not included. Requests for an explanation of the discrepancy have been made by the official to the coal company, but since the opportunity to explain has been met with silence, Senator Calder's select Senate committee on reconstruction and production has been given the facts and asked to "investigate the matter and take such action as will insure equitable treatment for the people of the Commonwealth in securing their supply of domestic fuel."

The comparative prices for all grades of anthracite, as mentioned in the letter, are as follows:

Grade—	Per gross ton f.o.b. mine	Other parts of United States	Mass. & Canada
Broken and egg.....	\$7.70	\$7.55	
Stove.....	7.95	7.80	
Chestnut.....	8.05	7.90	
Pea.....	6.45	6.30	

PROHIBITION PLANS IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—According to advice received here, the office of the supervising agent for the northwestern department group will be discontinued as soon as the records are transferred to the prohibition directors of the various states. Isaac Pearson, director for South Dakota, has had information to the effect that the records are now being completed, and then for South Dakota will soon be sent to the local office.

All the enforcement will be under the direction of the prohibition directors as soon as the records are transferred. These directors will have charges of the field agents as well as the permit department.

The office at St. Paul, Minnesota, was busy arranging the files in order to transfer everything to the directors. E. B. Hunt, newly-appointed supervising agent for the northwestern district, will go to Washington, where he will work with the United States commissioner.

Just what difference this will make in the enforcement will remain to be seen. With the work under the direction of men who are on the ground, it is thought it should be more effective, although there may be some loss through a lack of centralization.

ADVANTAGE SHIFTS IN SHIP SEIZURES

Injunction Releases One Vessel, Which Sails Pending Final Decision—Board Promises to Make Interesting Disclosure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—Attorneys for the United States Shipping Board intimated yesterday that when the motion to make permanent the injunction against its seizure of nine of its ships from the United States Mail Steamship Company comes up for hearing in the State Supreme Court tomorrow, the government will disclose new facts which will put a different aspect on the situation.

The America, one of the seized ships, having been returned to the Mail Company by the injunction, sailed as scheduled, under protection of the court's order, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen. The United States Shipping Board had announced that it would not attempt to interfere with the sailing. A number of passages had been canceled since the seizure. Two American vice-consuls at European ports had canceled reservations and obtained passage on British ships. The America had 107 cabin passengers and about 1000 steerage passengers, and carried the mails. Although the United American Lines Inc., to which the board turned over the ships, had held possession of the America only two days, the Mail company stock marks had been painted out and the painting of the United marks begun. She sailed with the original marks restored.

The board attempted in vain to get the justice who had issued the injunction to vacate it. Refusing the motion, the justice declared that the seizure "smacked of force of arms," and hoped that no element of contempt would be added to the case. The board then notified the United States marshal to withdraw the deputies who had been stationed on the seized ships.

The Mail company's petition for an injunction included the charge that the United American Lines, Inc., had made frequent proposals and overtures to purchase a controlling interest in the Mail company, which the latter had continually declined; this being set down as "one of the reasons for the attempted seizure of the vessels."

W. Averill Harriman, president of the United American Lines, which has an agreement with the Hamburg-American Line, denies the reports of a purchase proposal, and says the condition precedent to the sale is the return of the ships.

DAIRYMEN RAISE MILK PRICE. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

UTICA, New York.—Fluid milk for city consumption will be sold during August at \$2.90 per 100 pounds, an advance of 1 1/2 cents a quart over the July price on 3 per cent milk and 1 cent a quart less than last August, according to the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association.



4 ROOMS COMPLETELY FURNISHED \$575

And you may make your selection from a large variety of styles—William and Mary, Louis XVI, Queen Anne—oak, walnut and mahogany. Quality guaranteed. Extended payments if desired.

Spiegel's HOUSE FURNISHING CO. 115 SOUTH WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO. SOUTH SIDE STORE: Ashland Ave. and Forty-Eighth St. NORTH SIDE STORE: 818 Commercial Ave. NORTHWEST SIDE STORE: 2023 Milwaukee Ave.

Established 1889 Edgewater Laundry Company CLEANERS—DYERS LAUNDERERS 5335-5341 Broadway, CHICAGO We Specialize in Family Wash and Wet Wash Press Edgewater Co.

Rosenthals 31 South State Street Chicago Always up-to-date in stylish Furs, Suits, Coats, Dresses, Waists and Millinery

Mandel Brothers CHICAGO

Women's low shoes—special in the 54th "semi-annual"

Late style, excellent leather, supreme value characterize these high grade shoes—

notable at 6.95

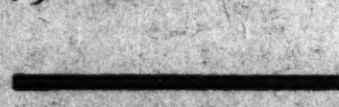
Strap and novelty pumps of gray and beige suede, white Nile cloth oxfords, patent leather oxfords and pumps; black, dull leather oxfords and pumps, and the like.

Low shoes under-priced at 4.95

White canvas, buckskin oxfords, ties, pumps; patent leather oxfords, pumps; tan Russia calf sports shoes; all sizes—not every size in every style. Very "dressy" low shoes. Fifth Floor.



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ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK La Salle and Jackson Streets Chicago

TRAFFIC WAY OVER SAN FRANCISCO BAY

Bridge, Trestle and Causeway, as
Well as Tube Included in
Plan to Connect City With
the Mainland on the East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The
project to construct a passageway for
traffic across San Francisco Bay, con-
necting the city of San Francisco on
the west, with the mainland on the east,
is moving steadily forward. Six
cities, San Francisco, San Mateo, Alameda,
Oakland, Emeryville, and Berkeley,
with the added support of San
Leandro, Richmond and Vallejo, have
united in an organization known as the
General Bridge Committee, of which
Richard Welch is chairman, and in
which are about a score of the prominent
business and professional men of the
six cities. This committee has pre-
sented the plan for the passageway to the
war department for approval, after
which they must go to the federal Congress
for permission to construct the
public utility. Two other committees,
branches of the general committee, are
at work, one on the raising of \$150,000
for a detailed survey of the bay bottom,
study of the soil of that bottom, and
study of the tides and currents along the
proposed line of the crossing, and the
other on legislation for state financial
aid, to be presented to the next session
of the state Legislature at Sacramento.
Actually accomplished to date on the
bridge is the raising of \$20,000 by the
San Francisco Motor Car Dealers As-
sociation, with which James Vipond
Davies of New York, and Ralph Modjeski
of Chicago were employed to make
a preliminary survey as to type,
location and general costs of the
passageway across the bay. These en-
gineers have just completed their re-
port, in which they urge the construction
of a unique type of structure, a
combination tube, bridge, trestle and
causeway, or mole. The idea of a sus-
pension bridge—or of another type of
structure which is all bridge—is re-
jected because of the restrictions it
would impose on water-borne traffic on
the bay. Likewise, a tube or tunnel all
the distance is rejected, because of dif-
ficulty in ventilation, especially in that
section of the tube to be devoted to
automotive vehicles.

Theory Worked Out

Consequently, the engineers united
in their report on a combination of
tube, giving a clear channel for deep-
sea traffic along the San Francisco
wharves; a steel bridge, raised at
least 40 feet above the surface of the
water, to allow the passage of inland
navigation; and a trestle, or mole,
on the eastern end of the crossing,
which will close those shallow waters
to navigation, except as to skiffs, rowboats and the smaller
motor craft.

Eastern Terminus

There has been some objection
raised to the eastern terminus, which
is located by Messrs. Davies and
Modjeski on the waterfront of Alameda,
near the proposed naval base. This
is considered by many engineers and
traffic experts to be too far from the
center of population on the eastern
shore, and the cities of Oakland,
Berkeley, Alameda and Emeryville
now have a committee at work seek-
ing another terminal which shall be
more centrally located. Detailed sur-
veys of the character of the bottom
and currents also probably will have
something to do with the final loca-
tion of the eastern terminus. The
western terminus, in the center of the
wholesale and manufacturing district
of South San Francisco, between Mis-
sion Rock and Potrero, seems to meet
with general approval, and has been
accepted by the general committee
without opposition.

The character of the passageway,
since it combines four methods of
handling traffic across water, is of
interest. Starting from the western
terminal, some 300 feet back of the
pier-line at San Francisco, a tube
drops beneath the bay, passing the
pier-head at a depth of about 50 feet.
40 feet of water and some 10 feet of
bay bottom. This tube may be either
a steel tube, lined with concrete, or a
square box of concrete and steel,
dropped into a trench, the method of
construction being left to the en-
gineers who build it. Within the tube
are to be two passageways, entirely
separated from each other by a wall
of concrete.

One of these passageways contains
a road for vehicular traffic, 20 feet
wide, with a sidewalk seven feet wide
on one side. The other passageway
contains double car tracks, over which
will be handled local and interurban
electric service, and transcontinental

NEWTON PROPOSES ZONING ORDINANCE

City Planners Draft a Zoning
System That Will Be More
Thoroughgoing Than Any
Yet Set Up in New England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEWTON, Massachusetts.—Plans for
a zoning system for the city of Newton
which will probably be more thor-
oughgoing than those devised by any
other New England municipality, have
been prepared by the City Planning
Board of Newton with the aid of one
of the best city planning experts in
New York, according to Joseph W.
Bartlett, city solicitor.

The plans are to be presented to
a public hearing in the shape of a city
ordinance early this fall, and judging
from the large and increasing interest
that has been in evidence in Newton
for some years, the ordinance will
receive an unusually active support on
the part of the citizens. Once the
ordinance is passed it will take a
unanimous vote by the Board of Al-
dermen to amend or change it.

In 1918 the Constitution of Massa-
chusetts was amended to make it pos-
sible for an up-to-date zoning measure
to be enacted by the state Legisla-
ture. In 1920, such a bill was put
into effect by the Legislature, allow-
ing the cities and towns of the Com-
monwealth to go ahead with the zon-
ing which a number of them had long
urged as essential to constructive
community development, to say nothing
of protecting certain districts from
various deteriorating conditions.

As an instance of the latter, the city
of Newton itself not very long ago
was about to see a factory erected
in a section where the overwhelming
majority of the people did not think
that a factory should be located. Pro-
tests connected therewith took on a
city-wide character; hearings were
held with the City Hall packed to
overflowing; finally an appeal was
sent to the Superior Court, which
ruled that since no zoning law or
ordinance was in effect and since the
factory could not be described as an
out-and-out nuisance, there was nothing
to hinder the factory going up.

No longer does Newton propose to
be minus a proper authority to de-
finitely say what local community bet-
terment demands in the way of build-
ing construction and just what shall
and what shall not, be done in fur-
therance of that betterment, says Mr.
Bartlett. As far as is known, Cam-
bridge is the only other city which
has taken advantage of the bill which
became a state law in 1920. This
kind of action is not expected to
stand very long, however, for the com-
munity planning boards of the state
intend to get out model city and town
zoning plans and recommend their
adoption by the cities and towns
throughout the state.

Similar to systems in other parts of
the United States, Newton's zoning
plans call for a particular type of
dwelling house in a specified district,
another type for a second district,
with factories allocated to that section
of the city. The zoning plan also
includes a provision for the best-
fitted area, junk-collecting and other
necessary but unattractive activities
confined to their limits. But, in ad-
dition, the plans propose restrictions
that will be more definite as to detail
and more efficient as to administration
than is usual. The plans are laid out
to cover a period of about 30 years.

Opposition to the plans will natu-
rally come from real estate owners
who wish to build tenements in a
large unimproved house zone, and the
like, also from real estate promoters
who now hold unused land which they
would like to sell for manufacturing
or other purposes not in agreement
with the zoning specifications. Yet the
public opinion in this regard is so
manifest that Mr. Bartlett and other
leaders are said to be looking for little
difficulty in bringing about a city or-
dinance which would be of incalculable
worth from the standpoint of the city's
future well-being.

QUEBEC WELCOMES TIDEWATER MEMBERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
QUEBEC, Quebec.—A warm welcome
was extended to the members of the
Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Tide-
water Association upon their arrival
at Quebec after a six-day trip down
Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence
River. The distinguished delegation
comprised many prominent men of the
United States. The purpose of their
association was to further the pro-
posed deepening of the St. Lawrence
River so as to afford access to ocean-
going liners to the Great Lakes. That
it would take some little time before
this great project could materialize
was the opinion of G. M. Bosworth,
chairman of the Canadian Pacific
Ocean Services, in extending a wel-
come to Quebec. Mr. Bosworth said
that the party had seen enough dur-
ing their trip to impress them with

ARMY REDUCTION ABOUT COMPLETED

Secretary of War Announces
Terms of New Law Are Being
Complied With—Entire Or-
ganization Affected by Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The reduction of the American
Army to 150,000, as provided for by
the army bill recently passed by Con-
gress, will have been accomplished by
the end of this week, John W. Weeks,
Secretary of War, announced yester-
day, and in connection with the re-
duction, and conforming to conditions
made necessary by reduced appropri-
ations, cantonnements have been va-
cated, buildings salvaged, and troops
removed.

The entire organization of the
army is affected by the changes now
going into operation, and men are
being removed from present stations
to others, most of them marching so
as to save money, and at the same
time to obtain the benefit of the dis-
cipline of camp life on the way.

In a statement issued by the War
Department yesterday, it was an-
nounced that in consequence of the
limited army appropriations necessitat-
ing reduction in size of the army,
it has become necessary to vacate
certain of the cantonnements which were
operated during the war.

Future Provided For

In vacating these cantonnements
throughout the country, the plan
which has been approved by the Sec-
retary of War is to remove all troops
and to salvage the greater part of the
buildings; but to retain the land and
certain ground and underground im-
provements and utilities, such as
tracks, water and sewer systems,
lighting and heating plants, and cer-
tain buildings for use as storehouses
in case future appropriations permit
the use of these vacated camps for
citizens military training camps. The
cantonnements to be vacated under this
policy are as follows:

Camp Devens, Massachusetts; Camp
Sherman, Ohio; Camp Grant, Illinois;
Camp Pike, Arkansas; Camp Meade,
Maryland (except Franklin cantonment
for tank groups and training
center); Camp Jackson, South Caro-
lina; Camp Bragg, North Carolina.

The following cantonnements will be
retained:

Camp Dix, New Jersey; Camp Tra-
vis, Texas; Camp Lewis, Washington;
Camp Knox, Kentucky.

The disposition of troops now
occupying the cantonnements to be va-
cated, which will involve the demobil-
ization of some units and the trans-
fer of others, has not as yet been
determined, but is now under con-
sideration and will be announced later.

Training Centers

The army has been informed by the
Secretary of War, that, in order to
effect the greatest possible economy
in the transfer of units, personnel,
equipment and supplies, a list of the
stations of the various units of the
army to be occupied soon is being
published.

The organizations designated as
training-center regiments, or listed
to become inactive, will remain in
status quo as to personnel, except as
to discharges or transfers as a result
of other orders, until the receipt of
tables of organization for the train-
ing centers and further orders for in-
active units. Future stations will be
maintained as training centers at the
coast defenses of Boston, Massachu-
setts; Ft. Slocum, New York; Camp
Meade, Maryland; Ft. McPherson,
Georgia; Camp Knox, Kentucky; Ft.
Sheridan, Illinois; Ft. Snelling, Min-
nesota; Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, and
the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal-
ifornia.

As a result of the stress which the
War Department has placed on the
necessity for economy throughout the
army, Secretary Weeks said yesterday
that reports were being received
showing marked reductions in ex-
penditures. As an example, he gave
the following report which has just
been received from the New York
general intermediate depot showing a
saving of approximately \$5,000,000
in the total yearly expenses: March,
\$982,801.14; April, \$793,823.54; May,
\$771,368.70; June, \$724,762.18; July,

UTILITY MONOPOLY VERSUS PUBLIC

Operators of Jitneys Defy the
Law Granting Trolleys Free-
dom From Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARTFORD, Connecticut.—The
struggle between a public utility
monopoly, sustained in its acts and its
levies upon the public by law, the
Legislature and the Public Utilities
Commission, and drivers of "jitney
buses," sustained by the majority of
the people who claim right to a
cheaper means of transportation than
the traction company is willing or able
to give, has become definite and ac-
tively. The law prohibiting competi-
tion by buses along the routes of the
traction company has become effective,
and wholesale arrests have been made
when drivers continued their business.

Some operators of the buses, when
arraigned on a charge of violation of
the law, have affirmed that they were
operating their automobiles without
charging fare; and many com-
muters have organized "jitney clubs."

These clubs are felt to be within the
law because the group of people is op-
erating its own automobile. There is
an accumulation of test cases, trial of
which has been delayed by the courts.

It is asserted that public opinion is
largely behind the drivers of the
buses. Particularly in the suburbs
of Hartford, to and from which a
short ride involves a charge twice that
of the buses, sentiment is found to
be mobilized. Town groups have been
organized and no inconsiderable com-
mendation has been directed at the
Legislature, which further entrenched
the monopoly of the electric railway
company in a law passed at the last
session. It is felt that the present
struggle will have its political conse-
quences in moving an aroused public
to change the membership of its repre-
sentative body to some extent.

RECEPTION PLANS FOR PRESIDENT'S DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts.—Plans
are ready for the reception on August
1 of President Harding and members
of his "official family," representatives
of the British and Dutch governments,
and other leading citizens, for the
President's Day observances of the
Pilgrim Tercentenary exercises. The
program will include a parade,
addressed by the Chief Executive and
other prominent guests, luncheon and
dinner, and performance of the Pil-
grim pageant. It is expected that the
President will make the trip to
Plymouth on the presidential yacht,
and it is announced that he will pro-
ceed from Plymouth to spend a few
days in Lancaster, New Hampshire, at
the summer home of John W. Weeks,
Secretary of War.

THE 1900 Cataract Washer

Is Best Because
By its simplicity and
ease of operation it does
a maximum of washing
at a minimum of ex-
pense.

The features which
place it above every
other washer on the
market are exclusive,
and can be found only
in THE 1900 CATARACT

ONLY \$5 DOWN
The CATARACT is easy to own. Only \$5 now and the rest on
convenient monthly terms.
Visit the demonstration on the sixth floor of

THE FAIR
Established 1872 by E. J. Johnson
State, Adams and Dearborn Streets, Chicago

BETTER ECONOMIC CONDITIONS SEEN

Recent Business Depression Re-
garded as Providing Firm
Basis for Readjustment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Interpreting
the reduction in the number of
Labor disputes "almost to a minimum"
as a highly encouraging sign, and not-
ing "that reasonable reductions are
being accepted by workmen without
prolonged controversy, and that man-
ufacturers and merchants are gradu-
ally reducing prices," the division of
statistics of the State Department
of Labor and Industries reaches the con-
clusion that a firm basis has been
attained for economic readjustment.
The report of the department sees
benefit in the recent business depres-
sion, asserting that it has "resulted
in stabilizing conditions to that degree
as to justify the resumption of busi-
ness slowly but steadily."

In the building trades, the depart-
ment sees encouragement in the in-
crease in prospective building. This
increase is noted for June over May
in 25 out of 34 cities, and a rise in
the total valuation of construction in
these cities is recorded. After a
brisker spring business the boot and
shoe industry has become inactive, the
department finds, while reports from
the textile industry are markedly not
uniform, although general activity is
seen. The metal trades industry is
declared to be below normal, the fall-
ing off having come later than many
other lines and when curtailment was
in order in plants ceasing to order
machinery and parts. Decline in ac-
tivity in the printing and publishing
trades is recorded.

"Only one strike," the department
says, "since July 1 has been reported
to this department and this strike was
of but one day's duration. The pres-
ent lull in industrial conflict is in
marked contrast with the epidemic of
industrial disputes which occurred
during the month of July, 1920, when
25 strikes and lockouts were reported.

"During the past month there have
been numerous temporary shutdowns
for vacations, inventories, and repairs.
The notices of wage decreases recently
received here have for the most part
referred to the building trades."

BROAD HIGHWAYS ARE PLANNED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SANTA BARBARA, California.—

Ventura Boulevard, through San Fer-
nando Valley, over which Santa Bar-
barans travel when motoring to and
from Los Angeles, is to be widened to
almost twice its present width. Even-
tually the entire state highway from
Santa Barbara to the Santa Monica
Boulevard will be greatly widened,
and so will all the state highways.
The Southern Pacific Company has of-
fered to assist the project by coming
forward with a proposal to haul away
all the earth taken off in constructing
the addition to the roads, free of
charge.

WOMEN AID IN HARVEST
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—

During the opening days of the small
grain harvesting season in South Da-
kota, large numbers of harvest la-
borers arrived from the fields of
southern states, where harvesting has
been completed. Many of these found
employment on South Dakota farms,
but in many instances farmers did
not hire additional help during har-
vest. In these cases wives and
daughters of the farmers helped with
the work, so that the sight of women
in the harvest fields of South Dakota
was common.

RULES TO CURB MOTORISTS URGED

Growing Sentiment for Laws and
Enforcement to Prevent Reck-
less Driving Noted in the State
of Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Re-
flecting a sentiment now finding
nation-wide expression, many forestal
elements are arraying themselves be-
hind a movement for the amendment
of the motor vehicle code to provide
adequate new laws to curb persons
driving while under the influence of
liquor and recklessly. It is believed
that the mobilized public opinions
will assure passage of stricter regula-
tions at the next session of the
General Assembly. The State Board
of Public Roads is seeking greater en-
forcement power, and automobile
dealers, sensing the danger of a
lessening popularity of motor riding,
are anxious to have something done to
enhance motoring.

The state board is awake to the sit-
uation, but its members say that road
tests for applicants for drivers' li-
censes and a highway patrol are two
most essential needs, for which the
State makes no provision. The last
session of the General Assembly in-
creased the revenue from motor ve-
hicles by increasing all fees for
licenses. This additional income, it is
felt, will provide the funds for the
two new means by which the state
board may keep in closer touch with
drivers both in learning their ability
in observing how they drive.

Automobile dealers are interested in
reforms because a growing number of
motorists is increasing the number of
so-called "conservatives," who will not
ride on Saturdays, Sundays and holi-
days when "the roads are carrying
heavy loads." The dealers estimate
that the infrequent use of cars in-
clines owners away from driving and
lessens the chances of their buying
new cars.

Aside from what appears to be a
mercenary interest in restrictions is
the appeal of the "conservatives,"
which the state board has met by de-
claring it will not tolerate either driv-
ing by intoxicated operators or care-
less driving. Daily instances of its
severity are being shown. The board
has also announced its intention of
penalizing, without leniency, licensees
whose cars are allowed to be used or
who themselves take part in any ven-
tures in violation of federal prohibi-
tion or interstate shipment laws.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co

CHICAGO
These Midsummer Days One Needs
Plenty of Fresh Blouses
To Be Chosen at \$3.95, \$4.50, \$6.50
Their cool, crisp fabrics mean comfort, their de-
lightful styles smartness, and their moderate pricing
worth while economy in ample selections.
Women's Blouses of Fine Voile at \$3.95
Sketched at the center. The collar and vestee are
fashion features much favored, and the voile is decidedly
finer in quality than usual at this price.
Women's Blouses with Real Filet Lace, \$6.50
Wide filet lace makes the collar, narrow filet lace
edges the frills. A blouse one would expect to be much
higher priced. Sketched at the left.
Misses' Blouses of Cross-Bar Dimity Have Hand-
crocheted Edgings, Sketched at the Right, \$4.50.
Fourth Floor, North



CHICAGO
Walk-Over Shoe Stores
Men's and Women's Walk-Over Shoes
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DEBATE ON SPANISH RAILWAY MEASURE

Mr. de la Cierga, Called Upon to Defend His Bill in Vigorous Fashion Before the Cortes, Asks for Calm Deliberation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—In the earlier stages of the debate on the bill for the remodeling of the Spanish railway system, the companies and the state joining together in a sort of consortium for the purpose according to this measure, the author of the project, Mr. de la Cierga, Minister of Public Works, intervened occasionally with short and pointed speeches. Mr. Peda, had pointed out, with a great array of facts and figures, that if the bill had been in force a year ago, and had been applied to the leading railways then, the result would have been that the state would have had to disburse enormous sums and the companies would still have gone on losing.

Mr. de la Cierga, perceiving that a certain wave of criticism and feeling was being developed against his measure, appealed to all to discuss it calmly, declaring that the situation of the railway companies had arrived at the extreme, and that the state was coming to the assistance as it was obliged to do. The state was now paying 100,000,000 pesetas or so for the increased wages on the railways, and the sum paid or promised for the purchase of traction material which the state had made itself responsible for would exceed 150,000,000 and probably would very soon amount to 250,000,000 pesetas.

Absorption and Nationalization

In such a situation everybody must appreciate the necessity of solving the problem with which the whole present and future of Spain were bound up. In the bill which was presented it was not desired to absorb the companies immediately, because to absorb them would be to proceed directly and rapidly to nationalization, and they had come to the conclusion that at the present time the state was not capable of taking over the administration of the railways. But the railways could not continue in their present condition, nor could the state consent to it. The deficiencies in transport were not only in such circumstances, paying heed to realities, the state in this bill offered to the companies what was necessary to put their systems in order, this being the chief thing that mattered.

The absolute incapacity of the Spanish railways was demonstrated both during and after the war. Before the war the railways were in a state of complete disrepair, and they had been in that condition for many years. Then Mr. de la Cierga argued upon the financial arrangement which the state was making with the railways, pointing out that the latter had been developed with money received from debentures and the interest on the latter must be paid, while in the same way the state, now coming to the essential assistance, must be paid the interest on the debentures, after which the shareholders of the companies and the state would receive their extra dividends.

Plea for Discussion

He appealed to all to treat the matter in a broad-minded way with an elevated outlook. It was too big a thing to treat in any other way, and he hoped it would be thoroughly discussed. Spain had all the primary materials, a great mass of labor available, a splendid field for its exercise, and she needed all those new and improved railways that had been mentioned. In such circumstances why should not national industry be developed at the same time that this great scheme was being carried out, for it was a thing that he was never tired of repeating that after 70 years of railways in Spain they only now began to construct their own locomotives. That should be a lesson to all Spaniards, and it was a great disgrace that affected all of them. How many thousands of millions had Spain in this way contributed to foreign industries? It was his view that everything should for the future be constructed in Spain.

"Foreign capital may come to Spain," said Mr. de la Cierga, working on a point that is expected to make most impression in the country, "because there are no frontiers to prevent its doing so, in order to establish great factories, and for the work of construction, such capital and Spanish technique being associated. Let these capitalists come in good time and they will be regarded as part of Spanish industry, and through this bill will be able to make contracts which will assure the new factories and those already in existence being kept busy; but as to facilities to those outside this country to come here and construct our railways for us and send outside the material to do it with, I cannot give them. Let us close our frontiers a little, and try to do our work here. We may quarrel among ourselves about it, but when we quarrel we shall have the satisfaction of having united ourselves in these great enterprises and in the great works that will assure the well-being of our country."

Capacity for Accomplishment

"Spain has an abundant capacity for the accomplishment of all this; the accomplishment ought not to be delayed, and the country is asking that it shall not be. I have read that we have not sufficient man power for such work. Well, if only two-thirds, no more, of the men who emigrate every year from Spain by the Straits of Gibraltar to work in Algeria and Tunis, are retained, I think we shall have an abundance of labor available. The government desires that you

ATTACKS LAUNCHED ON BRIAND CABINET

Political Opponents of French Premier Describe His Attitude to Germany as One of Weakness—Mr. Poincaré Silent

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Another attack is being prepared on the Briand Cabinet on the ground that its foreign policy shows weakness. In the attempt to arrive at better relations with Germany there will doubtless be many fluctuations of opinion, many counter-movements to be recorded, and with the coming of German experts to Paris to continue the conversations begun by Mr. Loucheur at Wiesbaden with Mr. Rathenau, the objections and the criticisms of a certain section of French politicians, began to be heard.

Skepticism was shown about the results of the negotiations. What is perhaps chiefly remarkable in the position is that it hardly comes into the open. After such extreme fulminations against Germany, and insistence upon the impossibility of arriving at an accord, the necessity of employing force continually, it was really surprising to observe how, on the one hand, there was a general acquiescence in and support of the negotiations, and, on the other hand, an exceedingly timid and cautious protest on the part of those who dislike the conversation and believe France is going on the wrong track. The chief weapon used was this cautious skepticism.

Undoubtedly, the choice of method to be employed against Germany is grave. And it would have been almost uncanny had the silence of the opponents of an understanding been complete. So far as it is expressed the revised opposition arises from the belief that, however excellent may appear to be the intentions of Germany, they are not genuine but are to carry out a carefully planned game. That game is to hold out hope, win the confidence of France, and thus obtain all that is possible to obtain in Upper Silesia. Once the fate of Upper Silesia is decided, once France has committed herself definitely to a policy of friendship, then Germany will disavow French hopes and will resume her old attitude of implacable antagonism.

Such is the theory. The essential point is to know precisely how far Germany will pledge herself and then how far she is likely to carry out her engagements. It would be more than strange were there not many people who believe that the so-called good dispositions of the German Government are a mere pretense. Mr. Poincaré, for one, leaves little doubt that he is extremely doubtful. Pertinax, for another, hints broadly that Mr. Briand has been too credulous. It is therefore likely that there will be a redoubtable reaction against present tendencies the moment any disillusion is experienced about the practical results of France's conciliatory policy.

What is represented by those who think in this way and who are only awaiting the proper opportunity for a frank assault on the Briand Cabinet is that Mr. Briand showed weakness in failing to fulfill his threats of occupying the Ruhr. Whatever were his motives it is recognized that it will be harder for him or for his successor to make such menaces again. The occupational method, after this fiasco, this anti-climax, is discredited. Soldiers have been called up, not used, and released. It will be hard to call them up again.

Therefore, it is contended, Mr. Briand by his vacillations and his concessions has bound to argue that something had changed in Germany. He was bound in his own defense to lay stress upon any signs of more honest designs in Germany. As he could not renew his threats and as he had to show that his leniency was justified he was compelled to join with Mr. Wirth in proclaiming the good will of Germany and the success of his own tactics.

Hence these negotiations, which are, however, according to Mr. Briand's opponents, destined to result in nothing. When they break down the fall of Mr. Briand will not, they whisper, be far off.

The aim of Germany is to obtain as much as possible of Upper Silesia. She wishes to enable Mr. Lloyd George to say at the next meeting of the Supreme Council that Germany is loyally executing the Treaty and should not be punished by having this rich industrial territory taken from her. If France yields, says, for example, Pertinax, she will be engaged in what is called euphemistically a continental policy, that is to say a policy of rapprochement with Germany in which she will play the part of the dupe.

Mr. Briand's antagonists are therefore waiting and watching. Indeed there are signs that they intend at once to resume actively their attacks and that soon after the vacation at which a formidable charge will be delivered on him. Particularly to be noted is the recent action of the foreign commission of the Chamber. This commission, which can often turn the Chamber, is presided over by George Leygues, the predecessor of Mr. Briand as Premier. Something like a conspiracy was put on foot against the Premier when a number of resolutions were passed against which it

is difficult for Mr. Briand to protest and which are equally difficult to fulfill.

PROGRESS OF LABOR PARTY IN AUSTRALIA

Presence of Mr. Hughes, Party's Repudiated Leader, in London, Recalls Advance of Australian Labor Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The advent of W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, into the arena of imperial politics as the representative of the Commonwealth to the Imperial Conference, recalls the important part which this great Dominion's statesman has played in the development of the Labor movement in his country. The British-speaking world rose unanimously to meet the exigency of the war with a willingness for self-sacrifice which aroused worldwide admiration. The problems of peace, while not, of course, making the same stern demand, require work at economic rates and a reasonable spirit on the part of the workers to the difficulties of reconstruction after an upheaval so unprecedented. That the workers of Australia, after their grounding, and more advanced than most other countries in economic and political education, are less likely to realize this than those of other civilized countries, cannot be maintained.

In Australia, in the early days, as the thirst for gold brought the people, the necessity for housing them stimulated the building trades, and it is therefore not surprising that the operative building trades took the lead in organizing themselves for the conservation of their collective interests. The movement started in Victoria, where the great gold fields at once placed that colony in the lead in the production of the precious metal, and where rich pastoral and agricultural territory facilitated permanent settlement.

Labor Unions Formed

In the adjacent mother colony of New South Wales the example of the workers of Victoria was quickly followed, and by 1855 the efforts of those interested in the Labor movement in these two colonies resulted in the formation of the Operative Masons Society (Victoria), the Typographical Association, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Operative Stonemasons Society (New South Wales), the Society of Joiners and Carpenters, the Bricklayers, the Plasterers, and other trade unions.

The initial aims of these earliest unions was to establish the 48-hour working week. The Operative Masons of New South Wales was the first to obtain this important reform in 1855 for all the building trades, and at intervals the innovation was extended throughout Australia for all industries. The last colony to come into line in this respect was Western Australia, which did not officially recognize the eight-hour day movement until 1896.

In 1871 the first Permanent Trades Council was formed in Sydney, and in Melbourne a similar standing committee of Delegates from Trade Unions was established in 1879. Later on the other colonies followed the lead; Queensland and Tasmania in 1883, South Australia a year later, and Western Australia in 1892.

Recognition of Unions

Between the years 1872 and 1891 recognition of the trades unions was granted throughout Australia, and these bodies were declared capable of holding property and were placed on an equality with other lawful societies. In 1897 occurred an epoch-making event in the history of the Australian Labor movement, for in that year was held the first conference of unions at Sydney. This event signified the entry of Labor into politics as a separate force. At this first conference 34 societies were represented, and many resolutions affecting the regulating of labor conditions were passed. Amongst these resolutions were those against Chinese and state-aided settlements. The former was the basis of the now unanimously supported white Australia policy, but the latter resolution in regard to state-aided settlement was short-sighted and unfortunate.

The great area of Australia, its undoubted resources and capacity for wealth production, its ability to maintain a large population, its difficulty of retention if left sparsely populated, the fact that more people would create more work and not less, are considerations which, even in those early days, should all have weighed heavily on the minds of the local workmen and inclined their sympathies toward any effort to populate their exceptionally well-favored land with people whose standards of living were their own.

John J. Lyons, Secretary of State, plans to place the preference amendment first on the list upon which voters will act this fall. He made this decision after conference with members of the American Legion. The usual custom is to place them on the list in the order of their filing. Precedent would have set the soldiers' amendment far down on the list.

Judge Benjamin M. Cardoso, in the Court of Appeals, declared that the Legislature may a preference bill, would substitute a preference for a test, and that the examinations could not be at the same time both competitive and governed by rules of preference. It was one thing, he said, to say that heroism should count for more than knowledge in offices and employment, where heroism more than knowledge is the test of fitness; but another to say that in the daily routine of shop and office the soldier and sailor, irrespective of the extent and quality of their service, must be presumed to have qualifications sufficient to advance them from the bottom to the top.

Always Boston's Popular Vacation Day Sail New England's Centenary Pilgrimage 1620-1920

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EFFICIENCY OF THE VICTORIAN SYSTEM

H. W. Clapp, Chairman of Railway Commission of That State Praises Development of Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—No railway property in the world is better kept than the Victorian state lines. In making this statement, Harold W. Clapp, the chairman of the Railway Commissioners of this state, does not claim the credit for the splendid condition of the permanent way, the great extent of the railway network, nor the huge electrification scheme in partial operation on the suburban railways. But he claims with pride many things which show a gratifying increase in the efficiency and feeling in the railway service.

Although a Victorian, Mr. Clapp is an American railroad man, having held high positions in various American systems. He was chosen about two years ago out of a multitude of competitors to take the post of supreme importance in the railways of his own state. He has introduced American methods without alienating the support of the press, the public, or the railways.

Smallest Fare Increases

The chief commissioner believes in publicity, in telling his men what he feels and what he is seeking, and the public what has been done, is being done, and will be done. Successful propaganda has done much to secure recognition and to appease critics. There are, of course, always a number of the latter, particularly as railway rates have gone up not down since Mr. Clapp's advent. It is typical of the new methods that the Railway Commissioners have talked freely to the public by posters and in the press on such questions as the increased fares. The following extract from a Clapp statement will illustrate:

"The increases it has been necessary to make in freights and fares have been less than has been the case in any other part of the world. This speaks volumes for the past management of this railway system, and it speaks greatly for the wisdom of its builders—the people of this state, the government and the owners of the railway property. Do you know that there is no property better kept in the world than this? And I am not saying that because I am here, but because I have ridden over your lines and have seen the permanent way. There is no permanent way, taking it all round, better kept in the world than in Victoria. You have more miles of main lines and other lines and sidings for your area and productivity than in any other place on the globe."

Direct personal touch with Victoria's railway employees, with every mile of railway, with all country clients and with the press—this is a marked feature of the new administration. Probably Mr. Clapp has traveled 12,000 miles on Victorian railways since his arrival and in his visits he has met where possible every employee and inspected every detail, every toolhouse, pumping shed, station master's office, goods shed, roundhouse, works depot and lavatory. The three commissioners do not always travel together, but wherever they go they address the staff, receive deputations and investigate complaints. One result of such methods has been the increase in the average load carried per truck, the trucks being moved more rapidly and kept in better repair. In four months the truck tonnage per mile was increased from eight to 10 tons, the average daily mileage run rose from 22 to 28 miles per truck and the percentage of trucks under repair was reduced from 8 per cent of 20,000 to 4 per cent. These improved results represented a saving of about \$1,000,000, or the placing into service of 2500 additional trucks. In the current wheat season the quantity trucked at country stations and delivered to the seaboard was easily a record.

In Touch With Men

The commissioners keep closely in touch with their men by announcements and statements. Railway men are invited to forward hints or ideas for inventions or improvements, or for anything calculated to assist working conditions. Everything worth while is paid for liberally. All junior clerks and boy porters are given a comprehensive course of instruction in a training school and then tested by examinations as to their knowledge of the fundamentals of their work.

"Every employee we met on our tours seems keen on his job," declared Mr. Clapp recently. "He is now taking pride in an honorable calling, and we find in all directions evidences that the employees as a whole are working hand in hand with the administration for the betterment of the service. In order to obtain punctuality, the railway commissioners have issued a series of graphs showing the percentage of late trains in different months, each train which is more than one minute behind time on arrival being considered late. These graphs bring home to the staff at every point in the system the necessity for avoiding delays and running to schedule. At the same time the gratifying fact was disclosed that the suburban trains of Melbourne were 92 per cent on time. In a message to the railway men on the question of punctuality, the commissioners state:

"A good railway reputation cannot exist where trains frequently run late. Late running means dissatisfied passengers, interference with friendly co-operation between the department and its patrons, and develops antagonism between the railway men and the public. Let us cut out the small things which cause most of the trouble. A shade smarter work in the yards, at the van, and on the engines, would make all the difference between an indifferent service and one to be proud of." In order to assist the railway men to study modern American methods, a film showing the supply train service in operation on the Southern Pacific Railroad is being shown to the staff throughout Victoria.

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SOUTH AMERICA

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DOMINIONS' PLACE IN
BRITISH DIPLOMACY

Changed Status of Dominions
Has Been Evident in Deliberations
of Imperial Conference
on Anglo-Japanese Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The prominence which was given to the question of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty by the Imperial Conference, which has just concluded its sittings, and the opportunity which was thus given to the representatives of the dominions to give their views and advice in regard to this important aspect of British foreign policy, and other matters in relation to foreign affairs generally, again focused attention on the changed status of the dominions.

There is no manner of doubt that if the dominions had been consulted they would unanimously have decided to support the mother country in her war against Germany. The fact remains, however, that they were not so consulted and they were drawn as active partners into the greatest conflict the world has ever seen. This opened their eyes to the possibility, in the future, of being involved in another struggle, in which, perhaps, their sympathies would not lie, by reason of a turn or twist of the foreign policy of Great Britain, concerning which they would not have had the slightest opportunity of expressing an opinion or controlling its course. This unsatisfactory state of affairs obviously could not continue, and England has been the first to recognize this in a most practical manner by postponing the consideration of the renewal, or otherwise, of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, until all the dominions were given the opportunity of examining the matter with special reference to the effect which the pact would have over their own destinies.

Stem Initiative
Though young in knowledge of the practical side of foreign affairs, the recent experience of the dominions acted as a veritable forcing house, and, taking into consideration the almost entirely novel aspect of European politics at the present time, the young states of the British Commonwealth may be said to have grown up to be as an fait with continental matters as the motherland herself. This is not, of course, quite the case, as the best histories of the countries who have had such sudden and dramatic reversals of fortune are valuable for understanding their present trend and future development; but, at the same time, it is a fact that the dominions have been brought into the practical side of foreign affairs so soon and so thoroughly that their few years of such experiences outweigh in importance many peaceful years of graduation.

This being the case, there is a natural and insistent call in the dominions not only to be consulted in regard to British foreign policy, but also to have some sort of decision-making voice where their interests are directly concerned.

Adequately to play their parts in shaping and carrying out any form of foreign policy the dominions will, for as H. Duncan Hall, the Constitutionalist, points out, the general ignorance of foreign affairs and lack of interest in foreign policy, which has so often been deplored in England, is far greater in the dominions than in the mother country. In the past, the colonies felt, in a vague way, that they had little concern in international affairs, but, as stated, they have since learned to their bitter cost that a sudden turn in foreign policy may mean the reshaping of their whole destiny. Mr. Hall has proposed that the setting up of a foreign affairs committee in each dominion parliament would be one of the best means of arousing an intelligent interest among the people, of enabling the legislature to exercise an effective control over the Foreign Secretary responsible to it, and to insist upon the abolition of the worst features of "secret diplomacy."

Committee Government

It would have been of the greatest value if questions which were to be discussed in the imperial assembly or imperial conference could be referred, in the first place, to the appropriate committees in each parliament for preliminary survey. It would also be advisable if at least the leading members of such standing committees on foreign affairs as may be set up were included in the delegations from the respective parliaments. This would be specially important in the case of any dominion which preferred to continue to carry out its foreign policy through the British Foreign Office, instead of setting up a department of its own. Meetings of the imperial assembly would afford the only opportunity to the parliament of such dominions to come into personal contact with the British Foreign Secretary, and to pass judgment on his policy so far as it affected the particular dominion. Such personal contact would be no less important for the larger dominions, if they adopt, to any great extent, the practice of acting in the more important questions of group policy through the British Foreign Secretary as the leader of the group.

Whatever machinery may ultimately be devised for registering and giving effect to the views of the dominions in regard to foreign policy, there can be no question as to the benefit trend toward the permanent peace of the world, which their entry into international politics will bring about for the dominions, without exception, are devoted adherents of the method

of peaceful arbitration for the settlement of disputes, rather than an appeal to arms, which the great war has shown can only and in disaster in varying degrees to all concerned. It is but natural, too, that the younger units of the British Commonwealth should desire uninterrupted peace, for they have great territories to develop and this development requires all their energies and thoughts.

Keystone to Accord

It is strongly felt throughout the British Commonwealth that the keystone to international accord is Anglo-American friendship, and Sir S. Hoare said recently in the House of Commons that such friendship must be the basis of imperial world policy. He added, with reference to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, that no such treaty should be entered or renewed which was likely to embitter relations with any one of the dominions or with the United States. Moreover, he considered friendship with America so important and desirable that there was scarcely any sacrifice which he was not prepared to make in order to secure it. As a broad outline of a common foreign policy for the Empire to discuss he put forward Anglo-French friendship in Europe, Anglo-American friendship in the world at large, and a conference for the consideration of questions of the Pacific. The international question discussed at the imperial conference was indeed weighty, but the significance of the gathering went even beyond that, for to all intents and purposes the conference marked the birth not of one nation but of several, and these nations now form, with the beloved mother country, a veritable League of Nations in being.

MR. CHURCHILL AND
SITUATION IN EGYPT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Considerable excitement has apparently been aroused in Egyptian political circles as a result of the speech made by Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for the Colonies, before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in Manchester, recently.

In the course of his speech, which dealt mainly with commerce in general, Mr. Churchill referred to Egypt as one of the sources of Lancashire's staple industry, and, speaking of relations in Cairo and Alexandria, he indicated that it would be unwise for the foreign population if the British troops were wholly withdrawn. This statement, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed in authoritative quarters, has aroused political fervor and called forth protests from representatives of both the Egyptian Government in the person of the Prime Minister, Adly Feghen Pasha, and also the followers of Zaghlul.

Adly Pasha, it was stated, called on Viscount Almy in person and presented a note protesting vigorously against the inference in Winston Churchill's speech that Egyptian mobs might make short work of the political structure that is in course of construction in Egypt. After asserting that an independent Egypt offers the best guarantee for progress, he concluded his note by saying that he did not consider that the personal opinion of a single member of the British Cabinet would have sufficient influence to prejudice the results of the forthcoming negotiations of the Egyptian delegation in London.

Whilst praising the moderation of Adly Pasha's note, the authority with whom the representative of The Christian Science Monitor discussed this question said it could not be disguised that a handle had been given to the Nationalist Party in Egypt which they had not been slow to seize, as was evidenced by the mass meetings which had taken place and at which Saad Zaghlul Pasha took the opportunity of encouraging his followers to oppose the present government. Prince Omar Tusson, cousin of Sultan Fuad, has stated that if Mr. Churchill's remarks indicate the attitude of the British Government it is a waste of time for the delegation to proceed to London with the hope of coming to a satisfactory arrangement regarding the future of Egypt.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that in official circles Winston Churchill's remarks were looked upon as unfortunate and not calculated to improve the Cabinet's difficult task of finding a satisfactory solution to the questions regarding the future of Egypt. The relations between Great Britain and Egypt, it was pointed out, are of a peculiar and delicate nature owing to the fact that, although Great Britain had declared a protectorate over Egypt during the war which has not yet been removed, that country is still dealt with through the Foreign Office, and not through the Colonial Office, as is the case with other dependencies. Therefore the Colonial Secretary's remarks, though of an unofficial character, have not in any way smoothed the path of Egyptian politics for the British Foreign Office.

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COOPERATION IN OLD
WORLD ADVANCING

European and Asiatic Delegates
to Manchester Congress Re-
port Progress of the Move-
ment Since the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England.—How European and Asiatic cooperators are overcoming the difficulties created by the war was told by the foreign delegates to the recent annual congress of the British cooperative movement.

Speaking of Belgium, M. W. Serwy said in part:
"Those among you who have fought over our territory beside our soldiers, or who have had occasion to visit our little country rather more than two years ago, have been able to gain some idea of what it suffered through the war. But victory meant liberty regained, and for our people that was the essential thing. An atmosphere of industry and good feeling spread like by little through all classes of our people, and through all their activities. The economic reconstruction of the country benefited greatly. It was quicker than had been anticipated and at times dubious spirits were inclined to discount the extent of the destruction the war had wrought amongst us."

Benefit of Concord
"Our cooperative movement has also felt the beneficial influence of that spirit of concord which animated the working classes in particular. The war destroyed certain parts of our movement and disorganized the rest. At the armistice Belgian cooperators were confronted with the huge task of reconstruction and reorganization. Of course they were helped in the performance of their task by the cooperators of other countries, notably of Great Britain, France and Scandinavia, and to these they wish to express their heartfelt gratitude. But would the Belgian cooperators have been able to effect the rapid recovery of their economic power if they had not had the material and moral support of the Belgian working class? We do not think so. If the working people were fully aware that the economic salvation of our country was in the application of the watchword we adopted—'Work! Produce!'—the war had also enlightened them as to their own interests and the real value of their rights and responsibilities. Thus they gave their adherence in greater numbers to cooperative, trade union, and political organizations."

"Of the 271 societies doing a trade of \$5,000,000 francs in 1913," went on Mr. Serwy, "there remained in 1920 only 160, with a turnover of \$50,000,000 francs. Our wholesale society, which through war-time necessity had been split into three, has been reconstructed as a single body, and is renewing its strength. In 1914 its turnover was 14,000,000 francs (\$50,000,000); in 1919 \$600,000, and in 1920 \$2,640,000."

Beginnings in Georgia
Speaking on behalf of the Central Cooperative Union of Georgia, A. Gugushvili said:
"The beginning of the cooperative movement in Georgia dates back as far as the 'eighties and the 'nineties of the last century. The first attempt, however, proved unsuccessful owing to a variety of causes, with a result that the new organizations came to grief after a very brief existence."

After briefly outlining the growth and development of the Georgian cooperative movement from the first years of the present century, Mr. Gugushvili went on to say that on January 1, 1920, there were over 900 cooperative societies, and that the population in the area of this cooperative activity is over 2,600,000, so that it contains nearly 74 per cent of the whole population of the country. The financial turnover of the cooperative organizations affiliated to the central union amounted in 1917 to \$8,357,603 rubles, and in 1919 to 302,618,354 rubles.

The central union has opened in nearly all the towns in Georgia various classes for instruction in cooperation, and the faculty of cooperation has been established at the People's University at Tiflis, to which only delegates from cooperative societies are admitted. In conjunction with the union of Georgian towns, it has organized the popular circulating university, which gives 1320 lectures annually throughout Georgia.

Polish Societies
Of the Polish cooperative movement, S. Sterzynski said the first Polish cooperative societies were founded in the 'seventies of the last century. Owing to the then prevailing political oppression the movement did not make any noteworthy progress for several years. However, since 1905, the year of the first Russian revolution, cooperation began to develop in Poland on a considerable scale. The world war,

however, was, as in many other countries, most disastrous for the movement. The country was several times swept by foreign armies, and over 30 per cent of the societies ceased to exist.

"The war destroyed not only the lives and homes of men," Mr. Sterzynski continued, "it has also done away with old habits of thinking and awakened Poland's laboring masses, workmen and peasants alike, to the consciousness that in consumers' cooperation they have their only salvation and shelter against the forces that exploit them. A powerful and widespread desire for economical self-defense on a cooperative basis made itself felt, and when at the end of 1918, with the attainment of the country's full political independence, the last obstacles were removed, cooperative stores began to cover all Poland with astonishing rapidity. This has continued during the last two years, so that at present Poland has over 4000 distributive societies, with 1,800,000 members and an annual turnover of 2,000,000,000 Polish marks."

F. Juell, of the Norwegian Cooperative Union, after briefly referring to the losses of the war, in which his own country had shared in men and ships, said:
"But it is of no use to be looking at this dark and gloomy shadow of the past. A new hope is in sight, and it is breaking through brighter and clearer, and bringing the world to understand that true and lasting peace can only be a reality when the relations between the nations are based on the principles of cooperation. In international, as in national life, the primary source of all social trouble is capitalist exploitation, and this can be abolished only by promoting cooperation and cooperative brotherhood."

As evidence of the growing in cooperation, Mr. Juell gave the following figures: In 1914 the Norwegian Cooperative Union had 149 societies with 30,000 members and a turnover of 8,000,000 kroner; in 1920 there were 401 societies with 90,000 members and a turnover of 18,000,000 kroner.

NEW SOUTH WALES'
"MAIN ROADS" PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—T. D. Mutch, New South Wales Minister for Local Government, is pressing on with his Ministry's plans for the construction of good main roads throughout the State. He intends to obtain the best engineers available in Australia or New Zealand and to associate with him a man of executive capacity and commercial experience. The new board will aim at action, not talk, and the experience of the Victorian Country Roads Board will be a most useful guide.

The whole of the motor taxation of the State and special contributions from metropolitan councils will be thrown into a fund to provide sinking fund and interest on loans necessary for constructing roads, and in addition there will be a license fee upon all vehicles using main roads. A special set of provisions will be embodied in the Main Roads Bill to meet the case of country districts.

STATE RIGHTS IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—A Full High Court decision has reaffirmed previous decisions which established that a state is an employer, and that an employer, is subject to the jurisdiction and process of the arbitration court. This disposed of the plea that a state government, as a government, is not subject to the process of the Federal Arbitration Court and cannot be compelled against its will to submit to the jurisdiction of the court.

ATTACK ON GENERAL GOURAUD

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
BEIRUT, Syria.—Bandits believed to be hostile Bedouin Arabs made an unsuccessful attack on General Gouraud while he was on his way to Damascus recently. The car in which the general was riding encountered a sharp turn in the road when they suddenly came upon five horsemen, who waited until the automobile had passed and then opened fire. Further trouble was avoided as the car outdistanced the assailants.

RUPTURE AVERTED
IN BRITISH TRADES

Cotton, Wool, and Engineering
Workers Various Decide to
Postpone Direct Action or to
Forgo It Altogether

By The Christian Science Monitor, special labor correspondent.

LONDON, England.—A settlement of the dispute in the cotton trade, an agreement without rupture in the wool industry and the decision of the engineering employers at the eleventh hour to postpone the notices of reduction of wages for a fortnight to enable the trade union representatives to take a ballot vote of their members, indicates that the tide has turned in the industrial troubles with which the nation has been worried for the past few months.

One point to which an opinion, at variance with the general press, had been directed, was borne out—the vote of the skilled mechanics and others concerned with the repair and maintenance of the mines. It was generally assumed that this class of workmen was more or less intimidated into falling into line with the actual mine workers, which was the reason for the cessation of pumping operations and the necessity to call upon volunteers. The opinion expressed in a former article that these men were eager for a stoppage as any other figures of the skilled craftsman's lodges; the majority in most instances was greater than among the miners themselves.

Peace in the cotton trade is the result of an agreement reached by the negotiating committee representing both employers and workpeople, an agreement that will be open to revision after it has been in force for nine months; that is to say, not before a period of six months, as either side can give three months' notice to terminate the agreement. Such a peace period is of short duration as agreements go, and the employers' demand for a longer term was strongly resisted by the trade unions, who argued; rightly, that the passing slump might prove to be of short duration—that cotton, in common with other industries, was to be in for a busy time when the world settled down to its normal life.

Employers' Opposition

As stated the employers strongly opposed every attempt to submit the matters in dispute to arbitration by the industrial courts, and although negotiations were reopened on the initiative of the Labor Ministry, the intervention of the latter was confined to the setting up a further series of conferences. The terms upon which final agreement was reached differed but slightly from those under discussion when negotiations were broken off; the 70 per cent reduction then proposed was still to take effect, with 60 per cent on standard piece-price lists to come off immediately and the remaining 10 per cent six months later.

In actual hard cash, the operatives suffer an immediate reduction of 3s. 10d. in the pound, with another 10d. in the pound at the end of the year. The settlement is a compromise between the 95 per cent originally demanded by the unions and the 30 per cent reduction which the trade union leaders were prepared to recommend for acceptance. Since writing there has been a slight hitch with one of the cotton unions covered by the negotiations in regard to accepting the agreement recommended by their officials. It is the Labor Ministry which is responsible for the postponement of the lock-out notices of the employers, which, but for the former's intervention, would now have been in operation, embracing nearly 1,500,000 people.

The procedure adopted by the trade unions strikes a new line in the conduct of affairs, the establishing of a precedent none the less dangerous because forced upon the unions in consequence of the engineering employers' attitude. This took the form of calling out the members concerned through the agency of the Labor Daily Press, in the shape of an advertise-

ment instructing them to cease work if the reductions proposed by the employers were to take effect, the executives of the unions thereby usurping for themselves powers which the unions in the past have very skillfully and carefully avoided giving.

Constitutional Method

The constitutional method is that recently adopted, namely, taking the decision of the whole membership by the process of a secret ballot vote. Nothing but blundering tactics on the part of the employers could have forced the union representatives into this, and doubtless the danger of the precedent caused them to recover themselves somewhat.

As in the case of the cotton dispute, the latest offer of the employers, which was, at the time of writing, being balloted upon, showed that the terms, while demanding the same percentage reductions as were refused by the union representatives a fortnight previously eased the situation by extending the periods of reduction and by applying to the 12½ per cent the same method as proposed in regard to the 6a. per week reduction. That is, 4-1-6 per cent; it was stipulated, would be taken off in July; another 4-1-6 per cent in August; and again in September of all time workers, and 3½ per cent each month off the rates of piece workers.

The proposal to reduce the wages of time workers by 6a. a week and 15 per cent off piece prices was postponed until the first full pay in October, when half the above amounts are to come off; the remaining half when the Labor Ministry's index number, as to the excess cost of living, arrives at 115 per cent above pre-war level, with the proviso that it is not to operate before November.

The rules of the engineering unions demand a two-thirds majority before declaring a strike. The executives had not yet announced whether they would recommend acceptance. With the earlier overwhelming rejection by the miners of the offer submitted to them acting as an inspiration, there was no knowing how the engineers' vote might go.

ONTARIO TREASURY BILLS SOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario.—A \$5,000,000 issue of six months 6 per cent treasury bills has just been sold by the Provincial Treasurer at 99.327. This issue is being followed by a similar issue of similar bills and a \$5,000,000 issue of 12 months bills, bringing the total up to \$15,000,000 to carry the Province over until the market improves. The high price realized by the Province is attributed to the fact that a ready market is found for these bills among United States firms, who have large balances latent here, awaiting some improvement in the exchange situation, before transmission across the border.

PACIFIC GETS BIGGEST SHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN DIEGO, California.—The super-dreadnaught Maryland, considered the most powerful fighting ship in the world, is to become the flagship of the Pacific fleet in place of the California, according to word received here recently from the Navy Department.

FACTS ABOUT PRICES
LAW IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Business in the Profit-sharing Prevention Court has assumed a form that is somewhat disconcerting to prosecutors. Judge Beesby holds that what appears to be an unreasonable profit is not punishable if circumstances show that the profits in the whole department were not exorbitant. In view of many failures, he proposes that the Crown authorities shall satisfy themselves as to this aspect before bringing business firms into court.

His Honor remarked, in the course of hearing of a case, that an investigation into the accounts of the firm against whom a complaint was made should take place before the summons was issued. He was not criticizing the Attorney-General, he said; the latter had read the act as meaning that when a high gross profit was shown, that put the onus on the respondent of explaining his overhead charges, with a view to the consideration of whether the net profits were unreasonable. That had originally been his own method of handling the matter; but the full court had held that this was incorrect. The position had now changed, and he could not help noting that it would be better for the Crown, when a complaint was made, to have this investigation made, and then decide, in view of the decisions of the court, whether a summons should be issued or not.

SCHEME TO UTILIZE
ALL CANADIAN ORE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—An experiment is to be undertaken in Canada this summer, which, if successful, will revolutionize the iron smelting business in the Dominion. The experiment will be the direct result of research work, undertaken in Canadian laboratories, in an effort to utilize the low grade ore which is to be found in practically every part of eastern Canada and experts believe that the problem has been solved. This announcement was made by Prof. R. F. Rutan, Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and Director of the Department of Chemistry in McGill University, in an address which he delivered to representatives of various local trade and manufacturing associations.

Professor Rutan is a member of the advisory council for scientific and industrial research in Canada. He stated that the question of utilizing the low grade ore of Canada was a most important one for, at the present time, fully 90 per cent of the ore melted in the Dominion was imported from the United States. The men who had been for a long time conducting the research work were of the opinion that, under a certain process, Canadian ore could be made to pay. Some 1800 tons of the low grade product, improved by the new process, would be put through the smelters, and until this was done it was impossible to state with certainty that the process was a success. Professor Rutan cited this as an instance for the necessity for a national research institute, stating that the industries of Canada were undoubtedly suffering from the lack of such an organization.

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WIND AS A FACTOR
IN AERONAUTICSFundamental Knowledge of Air
Currents and Their Relation
to Aircraft Operations Is
Most Important to PilotsBy special aeronautical correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—One of the first things to learn in connection with air navigation is that in an out-and-home voyage a favorable wind in one direction does not make up for an unfavorable wind in the opposite direction over the same distance; secondly, that the handicap which aircraft suffers in out-and-home journeys is greater, absolutely and relatively, the slower they are, the faster machines.

Until these fundamentals are grasped it is impossible to understand aircraft operations; and, indeed, gross error and fallacies are inevitable. It is curious how difficult it is at first to grasp what is really a very simple matter, the difficulty arising out of the fact that aircraft is conditioned entirely differently from ships or land vehicles. The aeronautical correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who was for more than four years of war occupied with the training of air pilots, discovered this to be one of the few elementary stumbling-blocks, the overcoming of which made all else comparatively easy.

To begin with, it is necessary to grasp the fact that aircraft which is entirely submerged in the fluid in which it moves, moves about with that fluid, wherever it goes. It matters not whether the vehicle be a fast scout or a huge airship: it becomes part and parcel with the air, and drifts according to the current. If it be a motorless, round balloon it travels with the velocity of the wind, so that in a 60 miles per hour gale the occupants of a balloon feel as if they were in a flat calm although they see the ground below sweeping along.

Independent of Current

Aircraft that has independent motion from motors and propellers can move about, however, and can travel in the same direction as the current, or in the opposite direction, or across it. If traveling in the same direction, its net progress over the ground is at the speed of the current plus its own air speed. If against the current, its net progress is its own independent air speed minus that of the current. If flying across the stream it drifts right or left at the exact speed of the current, so that, to the observer on the ground, whilst its head points in one direction it moves obliquely and appears to progress sideways. This is similar to the movement of a ferryman crossing a stream.

The best illustration is that of the fly in a railway carriage with closed windows, the train moving at high speed. The air in the compartment is calm, and the fly moves about freely in it. Measured relatively to the ground, sometimes its speed may be more than 50 miles per hour, at other times when flying toward the rear of the train its ground speed may be "minus 40 miles per hour." Actually it would be moving backward at that speed. If you imagine the steel, the wood, and the glass of the railway coach vanished but the air traveling along as before, and the fly flying about in it, you have an exact picture of an aircraft flying about in a stream of air.

How Marine Craft Differ

No surface marine craft offers the same problem, for a steamship, while its motion is affected to the full value of any ocean current, has only to deal with quite slow currents. It is to some extent also affected by the wind, to which it exposes a large surface; but its own power is so great that it makes light of this. The sailing ship, on the other hand, exposes all the surface it can, consistent with safety; but having a certain amount of submerged surface, which in the case of racing yachts can be varied, its direction and speed of travel are a resultant of the air pressure on the sails and the resistance below the surface of the water. And water is by far the denser medium.

Unlike any kind of aircraft, the sailing ship can travel straight across the wind, it can sail "close to the wind," and it can proceed by different "tacks," making a zigzag course. Under no circumstances can it ever be advantageous for any kind of aircraft to proceed on a zigzag course (except for purposes of dodging artillery fire). The stronger the adverse wind the more necessary is it for the airman to keep a straight course, ascertaining beforehand, by calculation of the speed and direction of the wind, and knowing the independent speed of his craft, exactly in what direction to head his ship.

Retardation Inevitable

In a circular or out-and-home voyage any wind, no matter from what direction, must make the time occupied greater than in a calm. Sometimes, however, in small circular races it may be possible, by flying high "down wind" and keeping low in the "up-wind" stretch, considerably to reduce the retarding effect; but some retardation is inevitable. And for aircraft capable of protracted voyages it is sometimes possible to take advantage of favorable currents and avoid opposing ones.

To explain this, one illustration will suffice. An aeroplane with an independent air speed of 50 miles an hour has to make an out-and-home journey 50 miles each way, a wind of 25 miles an hour blowing in a direction parallel to the course. One way the travel speed will be at 25 miles an hour, and will take 40 minutes. The return journey will be at only 25 miles per hour, and will take two hours. The total time will be two hours and 40 minutes for a journey

that in calm air would take only two hours; the loss of time will thus be 25 per cent.

For the same journey, by a 100-miles-an-hour aeroplane, one way will be at 125 miles an hour and will take 24 minutes, and the other way will be at 75 miles an hour and will take 40 minutes: total time, 64 minutes, a loss of only 6 per cent on time. The effect of a 25-miles-an-hour wind across the route will make the 100-miles-an-hour machine lose about 10 per cent on time, and the 100-miles-an-hour machine only 5 per cent. These conditions should be grasped.

Abnormal Wind Velocity

When considering the regular operation of aircraft, data must first be collected relating to the number of

THE OPENING OF A
NEW PARLIAMENTBritain's Latest Self-Governing
Dominion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

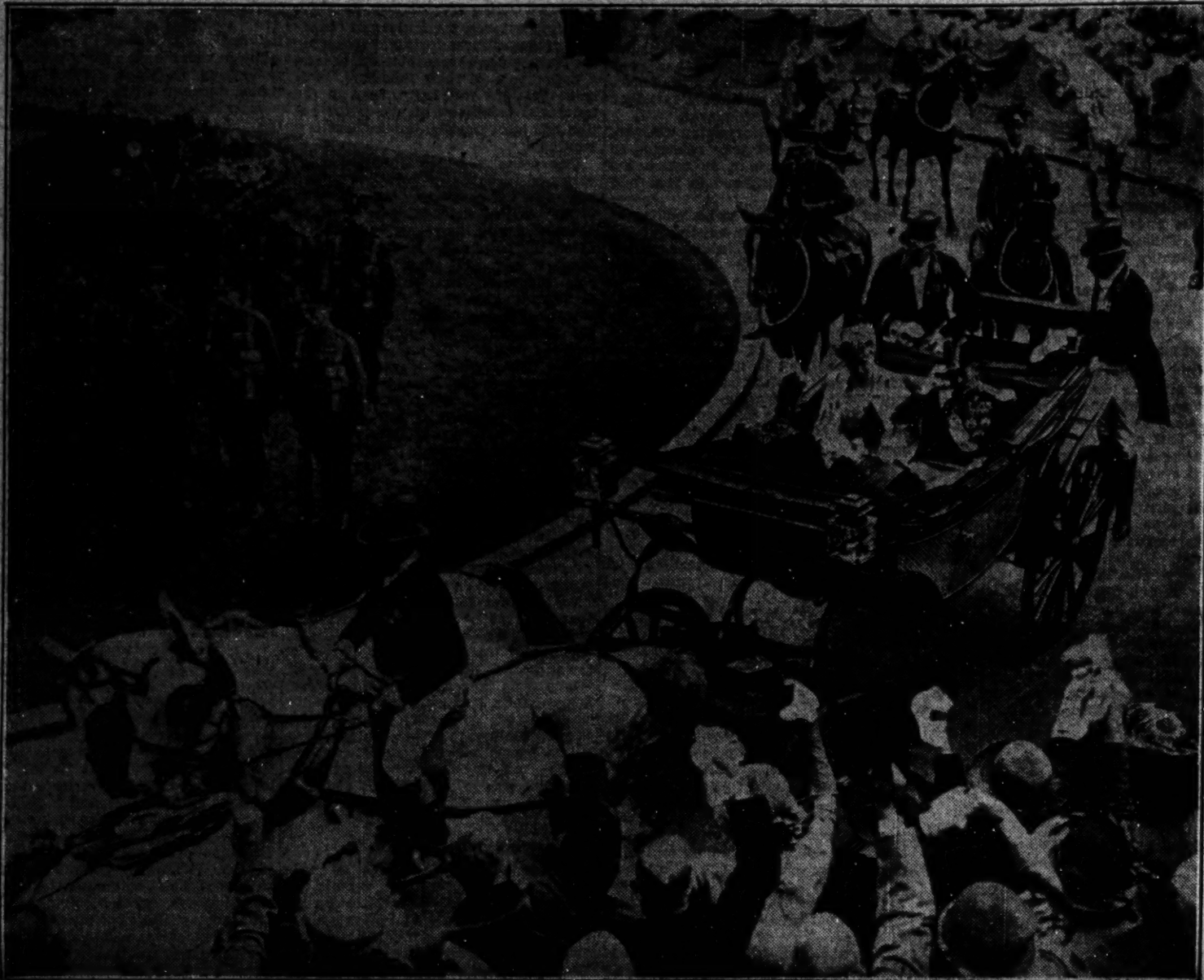
The opening of the Parliament of Northern Ireland by King George and Queen Mary was an event which has no exact parallel in history, and it was fitting that it should be graced by all the pomp and circumstance with which it could be invested.

Amid the booming of guns, the blow of trumpets, the shrieking of ships' sirens and works' whistles and the

like Lawrence, writers like Goldsmith and Swift, diplomats like Dufferin and Jordan, lawyers like Russell of Killowen, poets and painters and dramatists. Not a few of the statesmen of America have sprung from the Ulster Scots who inhabit this land, and give it the name in the rest of Ireland of the "dout" north. The home of McKintley's ancestors is still to be seen in County Antrim. It is only a year or two since Woodrow Wilson had emissaries in Belfast endeavoring to trace his own forbears in the neighborhood. And Belfast is exceedingly proud of these associations with great men. They point to their vast commercial and industrial concerns and say that the spirit which led to greatness in so many directions and so

Victory, who presented Lord Pirrie, the financial genius to whose efforts the great Queens Island works owe their present proportions. The next presentation was a body of riveters and shipwrights and boiler makers, 80 in number, who, in the name of Ulster workmen, had their Majesties welcome to the city. Outside the quay were assembled great bodies of boys and girls to acclaim their King in a vast shrill cheer, and beyond these through the streets to the City Hall was a great concourse of people packed in every available inch of space and wildly cheering as the stately procession passed. The route was too short to accommodate one-tenth of the would-be spectators.

In the council chamber of the City



King George and Queen Mary arriving at the City Hall, Belfast

© Sport and General

days in the year when the wind exceeds a certain strength. And it must be remembered that air vehicles not only require a margin to enable them to make reasonably good time on, say, 800 days in the 365 (we may allow for such conditions as prevent steamships and railway trains from operating), but there must also be a small margin for maneuvering, for errors of navigation, and for loss of speed in climbing.

Looking at a table of wind velocities relating to Paris, which is more favorably situated than London, it is seen that on 361 days in the year the wind is less than 62 miles an hour. Thus, on four days it exceeds 62 miles per hour. It is obvious, therefore, that aircraft with a lower economical air-speed than 90 or 100 miles an hour cannot be put on regular service, and that no existing airship can hope for success.

The economical air-speed of airships at present is not more than 55 miles an hour. They must reckon on having at times to go against the wind, and if the wind is of the same speed they can make no headway at all. As a matter of fact, regularity cannot be guaranteed in winds of more than 30 miles an hour. Paris has about 320 days in the year when the wind is less than that; in England the conditions are less favorable.

These few data relating to days of wind refer only to the ground wind. But aircraft navigates at not less than 2000 feet, and often much higher; and almost always the strength of the wind increases rapidly with altitude, so that at 3000 feet it is usually at least twice the velocity of the ground wind. This materially reduces the number of possible days.

COURT DECIDES NO CONFLICT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMARILLO, Texas.—The Dean law in Texas, which makes it a felony to possess intoxicating liquor in violation of the state law, does not conflict with the Volstead act of the United States, which makes such an offense a misdemeanor, according to an opinion by James C. Wilson, Judge of the United States District Court of the northern district of Texas. The decision was rendered in the case of ex parte Boas Jackson, in which the defendant had been denied a motion in the State Court to transfer his case from the state to the Federal court on the ground of conflict in the state and federal acts.

COURT ORDERS BIBLE STUDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas.—The Juvenile Court of Harris County has adopted a novel plan for meting out justice to juveniles who transgress the law in that county. Ten youths, who were recently brought before the court on charges, were ordered to memorize the Ten Commandments and then to appear before the court each day for an indefinite period to write these Ten Commandments from memory.

clanging of church bells. Their Majesties landed in Belfast to assist at the birth of a new "self-governing dominion" of the far-flung British Commonwealth, and to inaugurate, it is hoped, a new era of peace in Ireland. So may it be.

Only twice before since William of Orange stayed in the city on his way to the Battle of the Boyne, has a reigning sovereign visited Belfast, and that, of course, King George and Queen Mary landed at almost the identical spot chosen for the debarcation of Queen Victoria and Prince Consort in 1849, the first of those visits.

It was a different sight which met their eyes however. On the opposite side of the river now lies the great Queens Island Shipbuilding yard. In Victoria's day it was a pleasure garden sitting in a pretty suburb of a small town. Today it is covered with acres and acres of building ships and engine shops, resounding with the never-ceasing clang of hammers and rattle of machinery. It gives employment to 20,000 people and pays a weekly wage bill reaching not infrequently to £100,000. That shipyard is a symbol of the growth of the city, which from a population of 95,000 in 1849 has swelled to 413,000 today, and which, long the industrial and commercial capital of Ireland, has now inaugurated a new career as the political capital of Northern Ireland.

It is no mean city. Possessed of no natural advantages, such as the presence of mineral deposits, built on sloe land in the delta of the River Lagan, it has by the steadfastness and exertions of its own people progressed as no other city in the kingdom has done, with the single exception of Cardiff, where the development of the Welsh coal fields has led to phenomenal growth. Not only has Belfast grown, it has prospered. Its pauperism rate is the lowest in the United Kingdom and has been so for years. The rate averages about 60 per 10,000 of the population, as compared with an average for the kingdom of 115. Its industries are manifold. It possesses the largest shipbuilding yard, the largest linen manufacturing concern, and the largest rope and cable works in the world. In addition to Harland and Wolff's shipyard it contains that of Messrs. Workman Clark & Co., Ltd., a concern employing 10,000 men, which is still affectionately known to the citizens as "the wee yard." Its textile machinery, its roving, felt and many other products are exported to the ends of the earth. Its shipping exceeds that of all other Irish ports combined, the tonnage clearing from the port approximating annually 2,500,000.

Belfast makes other claims to greatness besides these of mere growth and industrial success. She and her six county area have produced men pre-eminent in every walk of life. Great natural scientists like Kelvin, soldiers

many lands is inherent in the race to which they belong.

Having accepted the Home Rule Act and decided to work the new Parliament with which it provided them, the people of "Northern Ireland" went into the matter in no half-hearted fashion. And they determined that the inauguration of that body should lack nothing in impressiveness. They took the Mother of Parliaments at Westminster as their model and fashioned their own chambers on its model. They determined, too, that if it were at all possible the opening ceremony should be distinguished by all the pomp associated with the state opening of the British Parliament.

In this they found King George and Queen Mary willing assistants. Not only did they consent to open the Parliament in person—a decision implying no little courage on the part of Their Majesties having regard to the disturbed state of Ireland and the recent record of outrages in the city itself—but they decided to bring over with them the state coach and horses, the heralds and pursuivants, gentlemen ushers and lords and ladies in waiting. The royal yacht in which they made the journey from England was escorted by battleships and cruisers and destroyers, and infantry and cavalry and artillery were poured into the city to make a brave and brilliant show.

Belfast also did its part. The city was gayly bedecked in bunting and the people made holiday to greet their King. Every class of the community participated. His Majesty was greeted on landing by Viscount FitzAlan, the

Hall, from a throne built for the occasion, a replica of that at Westminster. His Majesty read the King's Speech. It was a ceremonial never previously witnessed outside the House of Lords. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, having informed the King that the Senate and House of Commons were duly assembled, a procession was formed. Preceded by the Cork and Athlone Pursuivants, the Cork and Dublin Heralds, the Esquires in waiting, the Chief Secretary, the Speaker of the Senate, the Sword of State borne by the Lord Lieutenant, the King and Queen were conducted to the throne room which the officials grouped themselves with the Commander of the Forces in Ireland, the Rear Admiral of His Majesty's yachts. Then the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod summoned the faithful Commons, who attended in a body, headed by their Speaker. There was a flourish of trumpets. Prayers were read by the heads of the Episcopalian, Presbyterian and Methodist churches in Ireland, and His Majesty, standing and covered, read the speech in clear and distinct tones which could be heard in every corner of the room.

A salute of 21 guns from the ships in the harbor and a battery of artillery followed the reading of the speech, the trumpets sounding another flourish and the royal procession left the Chamber as it came.

CANADIAN POLITICAL
SITUATION IN DOUBTOpposition to Mr. Meighen De-
velops as Politicians Believe
Party Is Being Sacrificed to
International InterestsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The present Canadian Parliament, elected in the fall of 1917, may constitutionally continue in existence until the spring of 1922. Apart, however, from the historical fact that few Canadian parliaments have outlived their full term, political conditions in the Dominion today are of such a nature as to preclude the possibility of the present parliament escaping dissolution before many months have passed. The continued absence of Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister, and three of his colleagues in London, coupled with the indication that Mr. King at the next election will start out with at least 60 seats from that Province, and with the additional advantage of more than breaking even with the government in the Maritime Provinces. At the last session of Parliament the Liberal leader showed himself to be an aggressive exponent of a type of Liberalism inherited from his predecessor, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and a never-failing advocate of responsible government. He is now making a tour of Ontario, and will do much public speaking during the recess.

The Progressive leader, Mr. Crerar, has been heartened by the recent victory for his candidate in Medicine Hat, and, while not an out-and-out advocate of participation by his party in provincial affairs, especially in the west, can but take pleasure in the Agrarian victory in Alberta. Mr. Crerar's strength lies not in his parliamentary work, but in the remarkable decentralized organization of his forces throughout the country. He bids fair to carry the great majority of the seats on the prairies, and also to make heavy inroads on the old party strongholds in Ontario. Attempts have been made to bring about a rapprochement between Liberals and Agrarians for the more sure overthrow of the government forces; but present indications are that they will fight separately, and that any alliance which may eventually will not be brought about until the election is over, and it is necessary for the dominant group or groups to form an administration.

Important Issues Pending

Many important domestic problems have been shelved pending the Prime Minister's return. Included among them is the consolidation of the Canadian railways; the question of providing for early maturing Canadian loans; unemployment; the financing of the coming record crop; and means for meeting the United States tariff proposals. Still another problem, however, which must be faced is whether there shall be another session of Parliament, or whether, under the circumstances, dissolution and a general election should be decided upon. Among the Prime Minister's advisers, both inside and outside the Cabinet, there are those who believe that the bold course would be the wisest. The government has been decidedly unfortunate in the matter of by-elections; there are five more pending and of the results, in none of them can the government, in the existing chaotic condition of federal politics, be at all certain. Of the Cabinet which Sir Robert Borden created in 1917 many of the best men have gone, and the Administration which remains is by no means strong. But reconstruction (much needed) involves by-elections, and by-elections these days are difficult to carry. The government last session succeeded in securing a fair majority against several no confidence amendments; but every by-election lost means a reduction of two in the government's majority, and no administration can long withstand such a process of attrition.

Dissolution Preferred

Certain of the government's advisers hold that voluntary dissolution is preferable to a defeat in the House. They fear that the government's chances in the country are not improving, and that the imminent risk of being forced into opposition after a general election is a more hopeful outlook than the thankless endeavor of remaining in power with tremendous problems to be faced. The political waters are cold and uninviting; but they believe that the plunge might as well be taken now as later.

Undoubtedly there is a strong body of opinion among the rank and file of the government forces opposed to an early election. Many among all the parties of the House will never again be seen in the corridors of Parliament; these desire to live out their term. Among certain Canadian busi-

ness interests, also, fear is expressed that a change in government with new and inevitable low tariff alignments will mitigate against industrial revival. The remarkable growth in political power of the Agrarian interests, pledged to tariff reform, coupled with the practical certainty that their forces, after a general election, will form an alliance with the Liberal forces, pledged also to lower tariffs, to form an administration, are factors influencing toward delay in dissolution.

Formidable Opposition

In the meantime, while Mr. Meighen and his three colleagues are engaged in conference on international affairs, the Prime Minister's two party opponents, W. L. Mackenzie King and T. A. Crerar, leaders respectively of the Liberal and Progressive parties, are engaged in the perfecting of organization and in the dissemination of the spoken and written word of their own particular lines of political education. Both are formidable opponents. Repeated attempts on the part of the government to break the "solid bloc" in Quebec, which came to Parliament behind the Liberal chief in 1917, have failed, and there is every indication that Mr. King at the next election will start out with at least 60 seats from that Province, and with the additional advantage of more than breaking even with the government in the Maritime Provinces. At the last session of Parliament the Liberal leader showed himself to be an aggressive exponent of a type of Liberalism inherited from his predecessor, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and a never-failing advocate of responsible government. He is now making a tour of Ontario, and will do much public speaking during the recess.

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Premier's National Policy

Mr. Meighen has nailed the National Policy flag to his mast. He has never scrupled at any point in the Dominion to declare his belief in protection. His opponents on the other hand are avowedly for tariff reform. Between the policy of Mr. King and Mr. Crerar there is little difference. Neither is for free trade; both favor a tariff for revenue; and both condemn the basic idea of protection. During the campaign in Medicine Hat the reciprocity issue was revived by the Agrarian speakers. That issue has been forced again to the front owing largely to the new American tariff proposals by which some \$180,000,000 worth of the Dominion's most important products of export are seriously affected.

Opponents of reciprocity in 1911 made of the proposed pact a sentimental and patriotic issue; that can scarcely be done again. Free access to the American markets for Canadian natural products is, under present world conditions, a practical necessity. The government is at present endeavoring to negotiate a reciprocal agreement with Australia. But there are growing indications of a revived and an increased agitation among Canadian producers for negotiations looking toward better reciprocal relations with the great country to the south. Resentment against the action of the United States in placing duties upon foodstuffs cannot mend the situation. The situation is one which must be faced, and whatever party looks for power will have to make a serious bid at facing it.

The Canadian political situation is indeed a highly complicated and uncertain one.

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HENRY H. EDES, Treasurer

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FOURTH TEST MATCH
ENDS IN A DRAW

England Declares Its Innings
Closed at Overnight Score
Australia Then Begins to Bat
Can Time to Save the Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its European News Office
MANCHESTER, England, (Tuesday)—The fourth test match between the English and Australian cricketers ended in a draw today at the Old Trafford ground after a game in which the home team appeared to have the victory all at sea. England declared their innings closed at overnight score of 533 for 4 wickets and the Australians immediately commenced with the obvious tactics to bat out time until they had no hope of victory. Runs, which did not matter so long as batsmen kept their wickets intact, came at frequent intervals. H. L. Collins in particular refusing to touch any ball that was not "soft." Nevertheless, four batsmen were dismissed early for 48 runs including Warren Bardsley who bowled for 3 by C. B. Parkin whose analysis for the day was 5 wickets for 28 runs. The Australian captain, W. W. Armstrong, was bowled by J. W. H. T. Douglas for 17 and the top score made by Collins was only 40. The whole side was out for 175 after stonewalling nearly all day with eager fielders 10 yards from bat end.

England just had time to knock up 44 for 1 wicket when stumps were finally drawn.

MIDDLESEX IS
STILL LEADING

Has Lost Its Perfect Percentage
but Has Not Yet Lost a
Championship Cricket Game

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDINGS
(July 15, 1921)

	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points	Per cent
Middlesex	10	0	33	50	50.00
Surrey	10	0	33	50	50.00
Lancashire	11	2	30	50	73.75
Kent	9	4	27	47	67.14
Yorkshire	9	5	26	45	64.29
Nottinghamshire	7	4	29	41	58.57
Somerset	6	5	29	38	54.29
Gloucestershire	7	6	27	38	54.29
Warwickshire	6	8	26	34	48.57
Leicestershire	6	10	24	33	46.43
Derbyshire	5	10	25	30	42.86
Northamptonshire	4	8	28	26	37.14
Essex	4	9	27	23	33.33
Sussex	4	9	27	23	33.33
Staffordshire	3	9	28	20	28.57
West Yorkshire	3	10	27	19	27.14
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

London, July 11, 1921.
 BELINDA and I have just returned from Island Farm. The erection of the barn, which is to contain my library, is delayed, because the foundations must be strengthened with old oak beams. So we have been hunting woodmen—with success. We have also been hunting—The Farmer and the Giant, twice weekly. For two days I have been sitting, at frequent intervals, in a chair, writing with a fountain pen, and reading. When I looked from the window I saw rows of blue delphinium, blue anemone, with clusters of red roses, and purple scabiosa. It is hard to write and read with such lovely flowering invitations. Add to them rows of tall lilies, which have blossomed since our last visit.

MY books are still unpacked; but I took with me "Back to Methusalem" by Bernard Shaw; "Poems of To-Day," an anthology compiled for the English Association, and "Kent" by J. Charles Cox, in the series where towns, villages and objects of interest are described in alphabetical order. From this excellent little volume I learn the difference between "A Man of Kent" and "A Kentish Man." "A Man of Kent" is one born east of the river Medway. "A Kentish Man" implies a resident in Kent generally, without reference to whether his birthplace is to the east, or to the west of the Medway. The women of Kent are proud folk. No doubt they remember the old song:

"A quire of Wales, a knight of Wales,
 And a lord of the North Country;
 A woman of Kent, with half a year's rent,
 Will buy them out all three."

And I find that Michael Drayton said this:
 "O famous Kent," quoth she,
 "What country hath this tale that can compare with thee?"

BUT I must not be too proud of dwelling in Kent, or pretending to myself that I am a Kentish man or a Man of Kent. I find that all poets extol their own countries and districts with fervor. Open "Poems of To-Day" and find Wilfred Blunt singing thus of Chancery Ring—

"Say what you will, there is not in the world
 A nobler sight than from this upper down.
 And here is William H. Davies announcing:

"Can I forget the sweet days that have
 been,
 The village so green I have been in;
 Llantrisant, Magor, Malpas, and Llan-

Leys, old Caerleon, and Allerton?
 BUT the book that interested me during those three days at Island Farm was Bernard Shaw's "Back to Methusalem." I do not say it is every-day reading. I do not say it is immediate entertainment. I postponed to a future date, the perusal of 37 pages, and plunged at once into the play. It runs to between eighty thousand and eight-hundred thousand words, and after glancing over the first page, I decided that I must read every word of it. But I also had two articles to write, so I set a restraint upon myself, saying "If you write for two hours continuously, you may read Shaw for one hour."

That went on for three days, while Bernard, pruned, and planted, and watered, and tried to save seedling branches from an old apple tree. I am afraid that until the farm is in order, which can hardly be under a year, she will do little reading. I finished "Back to Methusalem" by candle light on the last day, and regretted that there was no more of it. It will take almost a day to act, but I shall be there. Shaw's sanity, humor, and fearlessness are tonic. He does not write to please; he writes to express his free-falling, self-clearing thought. He gets nowhere, but he clears the way for those who have not cleared it for themselves. He only glimpses the light ahead.

I RETURNED to London to attend a meeting of the Poetry Society at the Haymarket Theatre, the attraction being the reading of some of his own poems by Mr. Alfred Noyes. I heard him last in New York. There he had a packed audience, here he had a packed audience. It is remarkable and encouraging, that, on a fine July afternoon, with all manner of distractions going on, so great a number of people were willing to sit and listen to a poet reading his poems. Mr. Noyes has a natural aptitude for this kind of thing, and he knows the virtue of brevity. His reading lasted for three-quarters of an hour. The audience was ready for more.

MANY of those present were Americans, and some of them carried the American number of The Times, containing 20 pages, a journalistic feat. It was curious to find this statement in an important place in The Times: "There are, after all, many people who maintain that it was George Washington who made the British Empire possible." After that it was but courteous to walk round to the little grass plot in front of the National Gallery, and look at the replica of Heudon's "George Washington," a gift from the Commonwealth of Virginia, that has just been unveiled, facing Trafalgar Square, the "famous site in Europe." A few yards west is the statue of George III on his prancing horse. Who would have thought that these two Georges would ever stand so close together in the capital of the British Empire. I am tempted to imagine, and to print, under another name, a conversation between them—a Midsummer Night's reconciliation. For to know all is to pardon all.

AMERICAN books, that is, books by the younger school of American writers, are becoming increasingly popular in England. Mr. Jonathan Cape, a new publisher, is presenting works that have had a considerable success in America, by such authors as H. L. Mencken, Clarence Day, Jr., Dorothy Canfield, Henry G. Aldrich, Edgar Lee Masters, Sherwood Anderson, Louis Untermeyer, and Weldon Frank. I supposed that Mr. Jonathan Cape was an American, so I wrote to ask him. No, he is an Englishman, with an intense interest in modern American literature. He sent me a little book called "The New American Literary Movement." It begins "There are today in America a number of writers whose works challenge comparison with anything that is being written in any other part of the world. Their outlook is entirely different from the parochialism which was a feature of pre-war authorship. Even Englishmen can beat the American drum."

In connection with the Medical Society Mr. Cape has issued a reprint of a famous English book by Charles Montagu Doughty, called "Travels in Arabia Deserta." In spite of the fact that it cost £2 9s., the first edition is already exhausted. Col. E. T. Laurence writes the introduction. In it he says: "The more you learn of Arabia, the more you find in 'Arabia Deserta.' The more you travel there the greater your respect for the insight, judgment and artistry of the author. We call the book 'Doughty' pure and simple, for it is a classic."

ANOTHER writer who is being called a classic is Samuel Butler. I am trying to make up my mind to buy his complete works. The following extract from an old Preface by Bernard Shaw, which has just come my way, almost determines me to make the Butler plunge:

"It drives one almost to despair of English literature when one sees so extraordinary a study of English life as Butler's posthumous 'Way of All Flesh' making so little impression that when, some years later, I produce plays in which Butler's extraordinarily fresh, free and future-piercing suggestions have an obvious share, I am met with nothing but vague chuckles about Ibsen and Nietzsche. Really the English do not deserve to have great men." But there have always been a few ardent Butlerites. No man or woman who is doing good work today is ever entirely overlooked.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

Thus to Revolt. By Ford Madox Hueffer. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 15. London: Chapman & Hall. 16.
 I
 If brutality is the necessary characteristic of the writing that is being greeted nowadays as really new in essence, Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer can hardly be considered fully abreast of the times, for he has a kindly way of advancing his literary theory. Liking James Joyce, Ezra Pound, and "Les Jeunes" generally, he, nevertheless, does not use their methods himself. In "Thus to Revolt," which presents in remnant fashion his theory of creative literature, he has none of the realizations which he observes in Mr. Pound's prose. Thus he has given us a delightful book even though it is decidedly modern in tone.

His literary theory is simple enough: "I think, then," he says toward the end of his first chapter, "that I have said enough to strike the note I want to strike for these pages—that I am interested only in how to write, and that I care nothing about the world!—with what a man writes about." With such an ideal, it is remarkable what life, what kindliness, and what essential value he puts into his own writing. His attitude toward style is not much more than an unduly style-bound and artificial, though the same attitude on the part of another might lead only to that result.

"What, then," he asks, "is the most intimate, the most revelatory attribute of the men with whom we do our daily business?—Supposing you, a short, stout man, desire to personate for the amusement of your friends a tall, thin lady, how do you set about it? You imitate the tones of her voice if you can get your voice anywhere near hers. If you cannot, you reproduce her vocabulary, the turns of phrase that she most characteristically uses, and the cadence of her sentences." So he argues for the use of the actual vocabulary, the characteristic turns of phrase, and the usual sentence cadences of those who are to be presented in either prose or verse.

In some respects this theory is at least as old as Wordsworth; but certainly neither Wordsworth nor anyone else until Flaubert carried it so far as worked it out with such artistic care as Ford Madox Hueffer and his bearded Joseph Conrad have done. That is why "Thus to Revolt" has something actually fresh to say.

For Joseph Conrad, of course, Mr. Hueffer shows his chief enthusiasm. The two writers, as some people know, collaborated in "The Inheritors" and "Romance" when Joseph Conrad was beginning what he considered the inevitable use of English for the writing of fiction, in spite of the fact that "he thought in Polish, expressed his thoughts to himself in French, and only with great labor, rendered his thus worded French thoughts into English." It is small wonder that one who helped to form a great writer's English style should have considerable admiration for the great writer.

It is interesting to compare his enthusiastic comments on Joseph Conrad with the essay on "Conrad," by Mr. F. Melian Stawell in the latest volume of "Essays and Studies by Members of the English Association," for Mr. Stawell is one of the very "Academicians" whom Mr. Hueffer despises. Though Mr. Stawell is scholarly in his critical article, perhaps Mr. Hueffer might forgive him for that, so long as what the scholar has to say is readable and highly friendly to Mr. Conrad.

The opposition to the "Academicians" shows itself more clearly in the chapter of "Thus to Revolt" that is written in appreciation of Mr. W. H. Hudson. Of this other writer, for whom he has real enthusiasm, he says: "And just as he has escaped our exhausted use of the language, so he has escaped our conventionally insular way of looking at a hill, a flower, a bird, an ivy leaf. Yesterday I picked the first cuckoo flower and the first kingcup of the year. When I got my hand well on the stem of the first, I exclaimed:

"When lady smocks all silver white
 Do tint the meadows with delight. . . .
 I darsay I was misquoting, but I felt proud of myself and did not look at the flower."

"When I picked up the kingcup, I said:
 "Shine like fire in swamps and hollows gray,
 And I felt proud of myself and did not look at the flower."

"When I hear my first skylark I shall shout:
 Hail to thee, blithe spirit,
 Bird thou never wert. . . .
 and for the nightingale, it will be:
 'Most musical; most melancholy! . . .
 and I shan't much look at, or listen to, either fowl. And it is the same with all our English writers."

His antagonism to the "Academicians" and his enthusiasm for Mr. W. H. Hudson arise from his feeling that one should never be laboriously taught what he ought to like in literature, or experience, but that each one must discern the enjoyment for himself, and then, if he writes, reveal it to others. Thus he says: "You imagine Mr. Hudson watching a tiny being, and his whole mind goes into the watching; then his whole mind goes into the rendering. Probably there is some delight in the watching, and some austerity, more diligence in the act of recording."

The whole chapter in which all this is developed tempts one unduly to quote, for it is written with something of the joy and ease for which he is famous of Mr. Hudson.

From what has been said so far it is obvious that the book is more concerned with strictly literary matters than with bright gossip. Yet there is

TRANSLATED SAGAS
 Stories and Ballads of the Far Past.
 Translated from the Norse (Icelandic and Faroese), with Introductions and Notes.
 By N. Keneaw Cambridge: At the University Press; New York: The Macmillan Co. \$3.

Some people like the sagas chiefly because they deal with such matters as a gold ring which "was welded together in seven places, and each piece had a different color" or "a man on a rocky promontory which jutted out from the cliffs," who "wore a green cloak and dark breeches, and had high laced boots on his feet, and carried a spear in his hand." To such, the present collection will offer fresh wildness to enjoy. It would, of course, take a poet with a fine feeling for the broken rhythms of the original to make such a tale as "The Tháttr of Nórsgest" really alive in English; but Mr. Keneaw does very well in presenting practically the material for poets to work upon. The edition is scholarly and should be attractive to both students and general readers.

A GENUINE ARTIST

Paul Claudel
 Paul Claudel is a French poet of the present day, who has not only been favored in his own country, as it is given to few poets to be favored in their prime; the circulation of his translated writings in other countries is gaining for him a recognition usually bestowed on foreign authors only in their retirement. Whether this distinction has or has not been legitimately earned by Claudel is one of the problems which the more discerning critics still hesitate to regard as finally solved.

For this hesitation the author of "L'Annonce Faite à Marie" is himself mostly responsible. When an imaginative writer makes use of his art-medium to cultivate every kind of caprice, to revolutionize versification to the point where you no longer feel it to be verse at all, but as recognizable prose, he is pretty sure to be accepted and acclaimed by the majority of his readers, if he is accepted at all, for other reasons than the artistic one. Mr. F. S. Flint, who is regarded in England as an authority on French contemporary literature, published nine years ago a study of the poets of France in which Claudel's name does not figure on a single occasion. Georges Duhamel, André Spire, Jules Romains, the names of his most distinguished colleagues are there, but not Claudel's. This omission can hardly be put down to forgetfulness. Another writer, Pierre de Chavannes, has told us that even in Claudel's own country he was never mentioned except by one or two independent writers, who "talked about him among themselves and sometimes dared to speak of him in public without awakening an echo."

The ironic fact remains that through all this period of obscurity there was in circulation a book by Claudel which has made plain his true quality, and which in some ways has never been equaled by him as a self-revelation, not even in the more perfectly wrought plays and poems now being so enthusiastically received. This tragic mask, "Tête d'Or," was composed in 1890. It is the apotheosis of eccentricity, and even Remy de Gourmont, generally sympathetic to the unexpected and inexplicable, had to confess frankly that he could make neither head nor tail of it! The twentieth century reader would find it inausurably garrulous, crowded with dilettanteisms and neologisms; but the masterful pictures of a great general, a sort of Napoleon who is a king triumphantly yet perishes in the end miserably, can with patience be discovered here and there, flashing with dark, scintillating magnificence against the confused background of phrases. "Tête d'Or" and its successor, "La Ville," are plays in which we see the poet's real nature stirred, but tentatively, vaguely.

Claudel spent many of his early years in foreign travel, making his way into the consular service in various towns of the Far East. One of his finest odes is dated from Peking, and he has become an authority and specialist in the Chinese affairs of the French foreign office. At present he is the Minister of France at the Court of Copenhagen. Although a native of Picardy, the fact that he has traveled practically over the world has prevented him from appearing much in Paris and its literary circles. "L'Echange," a play written while he was journeying, shows with what romanticism he, in his solitude, invested the far-away life of his own kith and kin. In "L'Echange" he has traced one of the most living and lovable heroines in French fiction, Martha, a Frenchwoman in every way, prudent and pure, silent and wise, wife-like and discerning, full of well-planned economies and exquisite order. Madame Duclaux, in "Twentieth Century French Writers," has with rare discernment pointed out Martha as a type of womanhood that Claudel never wearies of reproducing. We meet her again in "Partage de Midi," as the heroine Yse.

Violaine, the heroine of "La Jeune Filie Violaine" and "L'Annonce Faite à Marie" (known to English readers as "The Tidings Brought to Mary") is a woman just as beautiful as and more clearly drawn than either Martha or Yse. She is, indeed, Claudel's finest portrait so far, just as "L'Annonce" is his finest play. Touching romantic stories these are not unlike the work of the modern Irish school, though less consistently fine. "L'Annonce" was produced at a Paris theater in 1912, and by 1914 had been played in Germany and Italy. During the past season Paris has seen it again; and it was produced in Cleveland, U. S. A., so recently as a few months ago. "L'Otage," Claudel's only historical play, and perhaps his least obscure, has been staged also. Since the war he has produced three new works. There is a poetical meditation, "La Messe à Bas," written in couplets that wander on to uneven lengths and eventually rhyme; a farce for marionettes, "L'Ours et la Lune," incoherent opera bouffe; and "Père Humblé," a drama exhibiting Claudel at his clumsiest!

In spite of criticism, however, Claudel must be admitted to be a genuine artist. The proof of it is in his portraits of women, even if it were not possible to detect his quality anywhere else in his work; except at moments of spasmodic intensity that seem almost accidental. And in so far as he expresses his struggle for his ideals, seeing nothing outside idealism save despair and annihilation, his appeal is legitimate art. Whatever is not made clear, to us is subtly conveyed. When he ventures to particularize the appeal in ways that subordinate the art of the poems and plays to what has been called "Pascalianism," the problem of Claudel takes another and a more difficult phase. Those who do not hesitate to tackle that

A BRIEF SURVEY

The American Novel. By Carl van Doren. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.
 A history of fiction in the United States deals necessarily with numerous trivial books, as well as some novels of which the excellence is generally accepted. If Mr. van Doren had planned for a volume of 400 instead of 800 pages, he could have shown with some care why these trivial books are representative of the periods in which they were written, and how one period developed out of another. His discussion, as it stands, is often hurried, meager, and not entirely convincing. One feels that his study should be considered a handbook rather than a real history. Perhaps he felt that a real history might seem to take too seriously a stream of fiction which has had little permanent importance.

The book, nevertheless, is highly interesting, for Mr. van Doren's explanations are written in an energetic style, which, although it is very different from Mr. H. L. Mencken's, is also, fortunately, very different from Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie's. Mr. van Doren has tried, in fact, to be the impartial expositor, halfway between the old-fashioned sentimental critic and the new-fashioned ruthless iconoclast. Though he has few illusions about the value of some novels that have been considered masterpieces by an indulgent public, he has considerable sympathy of manner.

The first chapter, on "The Beginnings of Fiction" in America, and the second part of the third chapter, on Herman Melville, are among the more interesting parts of the book, largely because they deal with what is not familiar to the average reader of today. Some of the casual references to very minor stories help to give a background that one wishes were developed more, for if American fiction has been bad, the historian needs to show in some detail why its badness was in any way considered successful. Thus Mr. van Doren says: "Besides the novelists who can here be characterized or even named, there were, or had been, by 1851, many others whom it would avail little to catalogue; authors for children, authors preaching causes, authors celebrating a sort of Bohemian life in New York; writers of domestic stories, with obvious morals, writers of adventure stories with shudderingly sensational plots. Longfellow lamented the success which attended the flashy fables of Joseph Holt Ingraham. E. Z. C. Judson ('Ned Buntings') and Emerson Bennett began their energetic, sub-literary careers. As the century advanced there was undoubtedly an increase in the amount of trivial fiction produced. The rise of the great Victorian novelists in England was not paralleled in America."

It is all very well to pass these people by so summarily; but some understanding of the demand for their works, of what they actually supplied, might help the reader to comprehend the kind of taste which later was satisfied with Louisa M. Alcott or William Dean Howells. Even Professor Ingraham, it seems, "gave up his blood-and-thunder, became a clergyman, and wrote the long popular Biblical romance, 'The Prince of the House of David' (1855)." Evidently, Longfellow's lament was not in vain. The more extended explanation of some of these minor phenomena would show the sort of thinking which was a weight to hold down some of the better writers from the heights which they should have achieved.

Though the book, thus, is not really an "extended study of the American novel," it is a start in that direction, and, in spite of some qualities which make one feel that here is a textbook for college classes and women's clubs, with cleverly phrased opinions that can be easily quoted, it is a serious work that is worth reading. The final chapters, however, made up as they are of long lists of names interspersed with characterizing phrases, are much less helpful to the reader than the main part of the book.

COLLECTED PLAYS
 Representative Plays by American Dramatists, 1856-1911, edited, with an introduction to each play, by Montrose J. Moses. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$5.
 The appearance of the third volume of American plays collected by Mr. Moses leaves the second volume, covering the period from 1815 to 1855, yet to be issued. In the new volume he has brought together such pieces as "Shenandoah" by Bronson Howard, "In Mizoura" by Augustus Thomas, and one of the versions of "Rip Van Winkle" on which Joseph Jefferson based his production. Since some of the better American plays of this period were already accessible, in collections or otherwise, Mr. Moses has chosen to include in his time, are now largely dramatic curiosities. Of this sort is "Love in '76," an Incident of the Revolution" by Oliver Bell Bunce. Even "Shenandoah" is something of a curiosity today, for it is the sort of melodrama which has been supplanted by the motion pictures. "Shenandoah" and "In Mizoura" are almost as difficult to read now as the sentimental comedies of the early eighteenth century.

A thick volume such as this does give an extensive view of the general literary taste in the United States during the latter half of the nineteenth century, but this view shows little of permanent interest. A collection of this sort will be valuable, therefore, mainly to students of the drama rather than to the general reader. In an attempt to explain the slow development of the American drama, those who are collecting plays into stout volumes are bringing to the attention of the public some pieces which have been wisely forgotten for a long time.

ATTRACTIVE PAPERS

Johnson Club Papers by Various Hands. Second Series. London: Fisher Unwin. 10s. 6d.
 The sayings and doings of Dr. Johnson are an inexhaustible theme. Is there any other man whom his fellows could meet and discuss four times a year for more than the third part of a century without coming near to drying up the fount? Is there another, even Shakespeare, who could unite in his homage so varied a body as forms the Johnson Club— notable lawyers, members of Parliament, literary men of course, a famous bookseller, a leading publisher, a distinguished anthropologist, England's foremost dramatic critic? Of such is the company which since 1834 has been meeting, originally at the Cock Tavern in Fleet Street, latterly at Johnson's own house in Gough Square, to talk of the great lexicographer. They sup together, and then one of the brotherhood reads a paper on some aspect of their hero. A first collection of these papers was made and published in 1899, and now, delayed by the war, comes a second, edited by Mr. George Whale and Mr. John Sargeant, themselves, of course, members of the club.

It is an attractive volume, of very varied contents. Sir Charles Broderick leads off with a paper on Johnson's relations with the unfortunate Dr. Dodd, which also furnished the subject of a chapter in another delightful book lately published, Newton's "Amenities of Book-Collecting." Then comes Mr. Edward Clodd, that doughty champion of evolution, who characteristically writes to Lord Monboddo, the Scots lord who, to the derision of his contemporaries, and particularly of the dogmatic Johnson, foresaw, owned, naïvely and faultily but in a very striking manner, the theories later to be expounded by Darwin and Huxley. As naturally as Mr. Clodd writes of Monboddo, does Mr. E. S. P. Haynes elect to discuss Johnson's views on liberty, and Mr. A. B. Walkley his dealings with and attitude toward the theater. This, perhaps, is the flower of the collection, for Mr. Walkley has a pretty wit and a very light hand on the pen and, with a knowledge of the literatures of many ages and many tongues, is a master of the deft allusion.

Another very enjoyable paper is that of Mr. L. C. Thomas on Sir Joshua Reynolds, one of the greatest, in both senses, of Johnson's friends; and Mr. Harold Spencer Scott's "Johnson's Character as Shown in his Writings" is an admirable study in piccolo of that large, rough, attractive personality. But to enumerate the good things contained in this book were merely to transcribe the table of contents. It is a volume which all true Johnsonians will cherish, hoping, as they place it on their shelves, that it will be followed by a successor at a shorter interval than has elapsed since the appearance of its predecessor.

A SYMPOSIUM
 Industrial Government. By John R. Commons and Others. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$3.
 This book shows the results of an investigation of methods of management in various industrial establishments throughout the United States, and includes such chapters as "Co-operative Speeding-Up," "From Welfare to Democracy," and "Standardization and Stabilization." The study presents also some of the conclusions of the investigators, which are reasonably free from special propaganda.

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THE HOME FORUM

My Avocation

My avocation consists in whistling to myself the most beautiful melodies in existence, and I go about in a state of perpetual surprise that no one else does likewise. Never yet have I heard a passing stranger whistling anything worth while; but I have my plans all laid for the week. The realization of that whistle will come with a shock like the one which Roland felt when he had actually found the dark tower. I hope I shall not be

looking at the very nonce. After a life spent training for the sound, and so lose my man among the passer-by. When I hear him I shall chime in with the second violin or 'cello part, perhaps, or, if he has stopped, I shall pipe up the answering melody. Of course he will be just as much on the alert as I have been, and will search eagerly for me in the crowd, and then we shall go away together, and be cronies hearts forever after. I am constantly constructing romances, each with this identical beginning, for what could be more romantic than to find by chance the only other one in all the world who shared your pet hobby? But I sometimes fear that I may never find my stranger, though I attain the years and the technique of the Pied Piper of Hamelin.

The human whistle is the most delightfully informal of instruments. It needs no inglorious lubrication of joints and greasing of keys like its dearest relative the flute. It knows no inflexion of tuning and snapping strings, nor does it need resin for its stomach's sake and its often infirmities. Its only approach to the baseness of mechanism is in a drainage system akin to that of the French horn, but far less brazen in its publicity.

I love my whistle quite as I love my violin, but in a different way. They stand, the one to the other, very much in the relation of my little, profanely-illustrated school Horace to that magnificent codex of the fifth century, the gem of my library.

One of the best qualities of the whistle is that it is so portable. The whistler may not even have rings on his fingers, but he shall have music wherever he goes; and to carry about the wealth of Schubert and Beethoven and Chopin is more to me than much fine gold. Brahms is one of the most whistle-able of composers.

The whistle is one of the best tests of musical genius. Not that the spark lurks behind truly puckered lips, but you may be sure that something is amiss with that composer whose themes cannot be whistled; although, of course, the converse will not hold. He lacks that highest and rarest of gifts—melody. Certain composers, however, with loud declarations that this is the age of Harmony, are trying to cover over their fatal lack by calling

melody antiquated, a thing akin to perukes and bustles—and sour grapes. By changing the key twice in the measure, they involve us so deep in harmonic quicksands as to drown, momentarily, even the memory of Schubert. If this school prevails it will, of course, annihilate my avocation, for I have known but one man who could whistle harmony, and even he could not soar above thirds and sixths. I shudder when I imagine him attacking a D'Indy symphony!

The whistle has even wider possibilities than the voice. It is quite as perfect and natural an instrument, and exceeds the ordinary compass of the voice by almost an octave. It can perform harder music with more ease and less practice. It has another ad-

which I have to offer, are—1. Never read any book that is not a year old. 2. Never read any but famed books. 3. Never read any but what you like; or, in Shakespeare's phrase,—

"No profit goes where is no pleasure to be."

In brief, sir, study what you most affect. "Montaigne says, 'Books are a language of pleasure,' but I find certain books vital, not leaving the reader what he was: he shuts the book a richer man. I would never willingly read any others than such. And I will venture, at the risk of inditing a list of old primers and grammars, to count the few books which a super-social reader must thankfully use."

Ancient Greek Adventurers

The Greek world, like the English, was largely the creation of adventurous men. To follow in their track would be in itself a literary adventure, of the most fascinating. Unfortunately for our delight the adventurers did not often write down their experiences; or if they did, their accounts have for the most part disappeared. There was a certain Pythias of Marseilles, that is Marseilles, who, about the time of Alexander the Great, sailed up the eastern coast of England and discovered Scotland, and wrote a book about it afterwards. We should like

the raft that bore him were huddled his army of thirty men, volunteers in the Royal service, who were content to eat the King's meat and follow in his train. The band squatted in the bows. The Myosah himself was surrounded by the retainers of his household. His pony, resplendent in its gold trappings, stood beside him, unmoved by all his pomp.

"The Vagabond sat on the 'safari' steps by the riverside, waiting events. The raft was so near now, he could see the band quite plainly."

The Myosah, his army, and the officers of State were entrusted to one rude barge, merely a platform of bamboo roughly lashed to two hollow tree trunks. Even the exchequer was endangered, for he was returning from

Compassion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor. COMPASSION is the discernment of spiritual reality, the conscious recognition of man's inseparable relationship to God. The need for compassion has been felt throughout the ages. Men have striven for it, nations have longed for it, and the unquenchable have cried for it. It has to some extent characterized the actions of all truly great men and women, and has been a powerful factor in all real victories; in fact, the more noble and complete, the more genuinely compassionate has been the victor.

Christ Jesus was the most truly compassionate of any of our great leaders, because he was most constantly conscious of the ever-presence of divine Mind or God and His infinite, perfect idea. It was this compassion that gave him the victory over the material senses and enabled him to prove the might and permanence of Spirit and its manifestation. Thus he had compassion on the hungry multitude and he fed them; he had compassion on the woman of Samaria, when he told her of the "living water" of Spirit; he had compassion on the lame, the dumb, the blind, and the deaf, on the unclean, on the dying, and on the dead, and he healed them, restored their consciousness of life, and made them whole. Out of the fullness of his understanding of the eternal unity of Mind and idea, he destroyed the imperfect concept in every instance, and established the true. "I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill," he declared, and again, "I am the light of the world." Mark tells us something of the fulfillment of this sacred mission, when, in recording an incident, typical of Jesus' whole career, he writes, "And Jesus, when he came out, saw much people, and was moved with compassion toward them, because they were as sheep not having a shepherd; and he began to teach them many things." And Matthew, narrating the same incident, tells us that Jesus "healed their sick." Thus, in comparing the two gospels, we see the fruits of Jesus' teaching, showing the oneness of teaching and healing as practiced by him.

What a contrast is the loving, healing compassion demonstrated by Jesus with the dwarfed, human sense so frequently presented in mortal experience! No human sympathy, no gushing arguments, no condoling, no condemnation, no condonation, entered into the compassion of the Christ. He simply wiped away the false concept of man which had, to mortal sense, obscured the true and so, by dispelling the mists of material belief with the light of spiritual understanding, revealed God's idea, perfect and eternal, fulfilling the divine decree maintaining and sustaining man in the full image and likeness of Principle. This was what Jesus taught and made manifest in the destruction of sin, sickness, and death—that man as the divine image and likeness, never has been and never could be less than perfect. This compassion, the spiritual power of which was demonstrated in bringing to light man's primitive completeness and perfection, was the fruit of the conscious oneness with the Father, the recognition of the irrevocable unity of Principle and idea.

Christian Science, discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, and presented by her in her writings, explains the divine Principle of the healing compassion practiced by the Master, and sets forth the truth so clearly that all who will but live in accord with this truth may emulate the example of the master Christian. "Love for God and man is the true incentive in both healing and teaching," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 454 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and again on pages 357 and 358 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "Divine Love is the substance of Christian Science, the basis of its demonstration, yes, its foundation and superstructure. Love impels good works. Love is greatly needed, and must be had to mark the way in divine Science." And immediately following, in the next paragraph, she adds, "The student who heals by teaching and teaches by healing, will graduate under divine honors, which are the only appropriate seals for Christian Science." In this brief sentence Mrs. Eddy states clearly and succinctly the "good works" which are the only worthy proof of genuine, loving compassion. "Love is the fulfilling of the law," declared the Apostle. That which does not fulfill, in all its entirety, the law of God, of universal good, as established in its complete perfection in God's idea, man, will never stand the test of divine reality.

Christian Science is infinite compassion, because it is the acknowledgment and acceptance of the all-in-allness of God and His infinite, perfect idea. In telling of the discovery of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy, on page 25 of "Retrospection and Introspection," says, "I named it *Christian*, because it is compassionate, helpful, and spiritual." Since Spirit is the only real, it is forever futile to delve into the human concept, for that which is governed, as the human inevitably is, by material passions and lusts, can never even approximate the divine compassion which the Scriptures teach. Compassion is spiritual power, for it is the demonstrated understanding of one perfect, eternal Principle governing its own compound idea, man and the universe, and maintaining and sustaining idea in all the perfection and completeness of Principle. That which admits a

single thing lacking to complete the absolute perfection of God's ever-present kingdom is not the compassion which Jesus practiced. The faltering human sense of compassion must give way to the true, which proves its divine authority by making manifest the work of God. The fruits of genuine compassion are seen when, through the recognition of the ever-presence of the Christ, Truth, sickness is replaced by health, sin yields to holiness, and fear of death is destroyed by the consciousness of Life eternal—when all belief of incompleteness and imperfection gives way to the understanding and proof of the wholeness of God's idea. This is the fulfilling of the law.

Mountain Solitude

Now, just as silence is never perfect or deep without motion, solitude is never perfect without some vestige of life. Even desolation is not felt to be utter, unless in some slight degree interrupted: unless the cricket is chirping on the lonely hearth. Accordingly, it is, perhaps, never so perfect as when a populous and highly cultivated plain, immediately beneath, is visible through the rugged ravines, or over the cloudy summits of some tall, vast, and voiceless mountain. When such a prospect is not attainable, one of the chief uses of the mountain cottage, paradoxical as the idea may appear, is to increase this sense of solitude. Now, as it will only do so when it is seen at a considerable distance, it is necessary that it should be visible, or, at least, that its presence should be indicated, over a considerable portion of surrounding space.—Ruskin.

The Vire

Oliver Basselin

In the Valley of the Vire
Still is seen an ancient mill.
With its gables quaint and queer,
And beneath the window-sill,
On the stone,
These words alone:
"Oliver Basselin lived here."
Far above it, on the steep,
Ruined stands the old Chateau;
Nothing but the donjon-keep
Left for shelter or for show.
Its vacant eyes
Stare at the skies,
Stare at the valley green and deep....
In that darksome mill of stone,
To the water's dash and din,
Careless, humble, and unknown,
Sang the poet Basselin
Songs that fill
That ancient mill
With a splendor of its own....
—Longfellow.

"Richmond, Yorkshire," by Herbert Finn

Richmond in Yorkshire

It is once more a stormy evening; and as the grey clouds darken over the gate of Swaledale, I find myself upon the castle bank at Richmond, following a path which curves around the foundations of the old Breton fortress, just where the masons set them on the solid rock, and gripped it tight with bonds which seem as if they must outlast the world. High over my head the old walls rise firm and solid still, their worn grey outlines broken by splashes of yellow gillyflower, and by jutting ivy bushes, where the nesting birds fly in and out beyond the reach of any enemies not having wings. Far down below me on the left the Swale rushes over boulders with a pleasant splashing; and following its course with my eye against the stream, I see three arches of a grey stone bridge swung across the waterway, and beyond it woods falling rapidly on either side and fringing all the banks up to the point where the river seems to issue from the hills, which close down grandly with already a suggestion of those stern and lofty ridges which gain for this river valley the character of the wildest among all the Yorkshire dales.

For some reason the castle walk is deserted. Perhaps the Richmond people are at dinner. Perhaps they distrust that watery sun which, shamed and beaten by his enemies, is just now dropping down toward the wet woods, while a fresh wind steals out of the foldings of the hills, and stirs the hanging ivy by my head. It comes from the moor, that little wind; it has the scents of gorse and standing pools among the heather, and I know not what sweet smelling things, which I shall find for myself tomorrow when I follow up the river past the woods and out on the bare downs, where the hills close sharply round the narrow valley, and the sheep call and answer to each other from the opposite heights. Just so it blew, I suppose on many an evening when the Bretons dwell here in the fortress above my head, with all their followers from across the sea, who descended on Richmond in such a cloud, as the old song tells us.

"Each came out of Brittany,
With his wife Tiffany,
And his maid Manfras,
And his dog Hardigras."

"Highways and Byways in Yorkshire," Arthur H. Conway.

Pine Trees

Down through the heart of the dim woods
The laden, jolting waggons come.
Tall pines, chained together,
They carry, stems straight and bare;
Now no more in their own solitudes
With proud heads to rock and hum;

Soon to exchange for the steady earth,
Heaving decks; for the accents of home,
Honeyed wild thyme, gorse and heather,
The sting of the spray, the bitter air.
—Laurence Binyon.

to read that book: if only to see what he said about Scotland. But his account is lost, and we should hardly know about him at all, if it were not for a brief reference in the geographer Strabo. Pythias seems to have got as far as the Orkney or even the Shetland Islands—one German sends him on a Polar expedition—and had something to say about a mysterious "Thule." He remarked on the extraordinary length of the summer days in those northern latitudes, thereby provoking his fellow-countrymen to regard him as "extremely mendacious."

Long before the time of Pythias one Skylax of Karyanda in Asia Minor—a Greek or half-Greek—was sent by King Darius to explore the mouths of the Indus, that "second of all the rivers which produced crocodiles." He sailed down a river "towards the dawn and the risings of the sun into the sea and through the sea westward," circumnavigating India. What river was that? Whatever river it was, he accomplished a wonderful thing. Skylax also wrote a book, apparently, on this voyage. There exist fragments of his "Voyage Round the Parts without the Pillars of Hercules." His Indian narrative might be the worst written volume in the world, but it could not fail to excite the imagination in every sentence. Sailing along a river of crocodiles in a Greek galley in the reign of Darius the King!

Skylax was an Ionian or an Ionized Carian; and this reminds us that Ionian was the first adventurers. There went to the making of that colony a great mingling of races. The first settlers may actually have come from Crete bringing with them what they could of the dazzling Cretan civilization derived from Crete. No doubt the colonists had to accept help from any quarter and adopt dubious fugitives from Doricized Hellas and "actives"

—Carians, Lydians, Leleges, and the like, who had learned to speak a kind of Greek—and many native wives, who had not even learned to do that, and who would not eat with their husbands, and persisted in a number of other irrational and unsympathetic customs. But it is possible to believe that some memory of the ancient lore was long preserved, and in particular a knowledge of the sea-routes the Cretan ships had followed. I have argued elsewhere in this sense, venturing the suggestion that the Greek colonial empire (which started from Ionian) began in an effort to re-establish the great trading system which has its centre in early Crete. Excavators keep on discovering signs of Crete—"Minoan" or "Mycenaean"—influences in the very places to which the Greek colonists came; and it looks as if they came because they knew the way—"Greeks and Barbarians," J. A. K. Thompson.

"The business of my kingdom is too great," replied the Myosah. "I should dearly like to go to Mone over the mountains there. Perhaps some day I may be able. Who knows?"

his annual tour, and carried with him the revenue of the whole State.... "Now the ferry has reached the shore in safety. The band is the first to disembark; its only instrument, a brazen gong, strikes a note to signify the home-coming. The army follows; thirty stalwart Shans, in various stages of undress, squat in a circle on the ground; each is armed with an antique muzzle-loading Tower rifle. Next the Myosah's pony leaps from the raft with all the savoir-faire of a circus horse. Last of all the Myosah struts forward with an easy swagger to meet the Englishman.

"He is a thin, spare, delicate little figure, who stands no higher than four feet ten in his shoes, and looks as if a puff from one of his men would blow him over. The shoes he commits to the keeping of the groom of the bed-chamber.

"The Englishman alone is unacquainted with the Court etiquette. His interpreter comes to the rescue. "Shake hands, sir! all Shan Sawwas much like shake hands." The Englishman shook hands.

"The Myosah inquired what happy fortune had brought the illustrious stranger to his land. The Englishman answered that he had left his country to travel round the world, and had first turned his steps to the kingdom of Kengthung.

"The Prince bowed a graceful acknowledgment to the compliment, and asked the Englishman whether he intended to visit his neighbor, the Sawbwa of Kengthung.

"The Englishman replied that having seen the fairest city of the Shans, he would go no further. On the way home he might visit Mandalay, and afterwards perhaps the Empire of India.

"The Prince smiled; he knew that there was more in the white man's words than the empty flattery of an Oriental Court. For a moment his eyes rested lovingly on the beautiful Nam Pang river, whose blue and green waters flowed by the village where he was born. Above, the stream was islanded and broken into a thousand little cataraacts of white foam. Below, it sped silently through the flowering forests where the crimson cotton tree mingled its gorgeous blossoms with the creamy white Banhina, and the rocks were crowned with a luxuriant lilac creeper that caught and held the golden lights of the setting sun.

"The Englishman was the first to break the silence. 'Are you fond of travelling?' he asked. "The business of my kingdom is too great," replied the Myosah. "I should dearly like to go to Mone over the mountains there. Perhaps some day I may be able. Who knows?"

To sea, to sea!
To sea, to sea!
To sea, to sea!
To sea, to sea!
To sea, to sea!
To sea, to sea!
To sea, to sea!
To sea, to sea!
To sea, to sea!
To sea, to sea!

Our sails swell full: to sea, to sea!
—T. L. Beddoes.

A Prince of the Shan States

In his book, "A Vagabond in Asia," Edmund Candler relates his experience with a prince in the Southern Shan States in Burma: "The Myosah of Kengthung was a cross, the river. His subjects awaited him on the other side. On

The Best Rule of Reading

"The best rule of reading will be a method from nature," remarks Emerson, "and not a mechanical one of hours and pages. It holds each student to a pursuit of his native aim, instead of a desultory miscellany. Let him read what is proper to him, and not waste his memory on a crowd of mediocrities. As whole nations have derived their culture from a single book, . . . so, perhaps, the human mind would be a gain if all the secondary writers were lost,—say, in England, all but Shakespeare, Milton and Bacon,—through the profound study so drawn to those wonderful minds. With this pilot of his own genius, let the student read one, or let him read many, he will read advantageously. Dr. Johnson said: 'Whilst you stand deliberating which book you shall read first, another boy has read both: read anything five hours a day, and you will soon be learned.'"

"Tis therefore an economy of time to read old and famed books. Nothing can be preserved which is not good," and I know beforehand that Pindar, Martial, Terence, Galen, Kepler, Galileo, Bacon, Erasmus, More, will be superior to the average intellect. In contemporaries, it is not so easy to distinguish betwixt notoriety and fame.

"Be sure then to read no mean books. Shun the spawn of the press on the gossip of the hour. Do not read what you shall learn, without asking, in the street and the train. Dr. Johnson said 'he always went into stately shops; and good travellers stop at the best hotels; for though they cost more, they do not cost much more, and there is the good company and the best information. In like manner the scholar knows that the famed books contain, first and last, the best thoughts and facts. Now and then, by rarest luck, in some foolish Grub Street is the gem we want. But in the best circles is the best information. If you should transfer the amount of your reading day by day from the newspaper to the standard authors—But who dare speak of such a thing?"

"The three practical rules, then,

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1921

EDITORIALS

Toward Peace in Ireland

THERE are certain fundamental facts in regard to the Irish situation, which, no matter what the outcome of the present negotiations between Mr. de Valera and Mr. Lloyd George, remain the same, and need, at the present time, to be specially emphasized. Chief amongst these is the great question, On which party to this long-drawn-out dispute does the onus of settlement rest? At no time in the history of the Irish question, it may be ventured, has the answer to this question been more utterly beyond dispute than it is at the present moment. Ever since the famous and by no means abortive convention, held in Regents House at Trinity College, in 1917, one great fact has been steadily finding its way into the view of all dispassionate people in regard to Ireland, and that fact is that the settlement in Ireland is an Irish question, entirely dependent for solution upon the Irish people themselves.

Within certain well defined limits, this has been true for many years, for it is safe to say that if Ulster, at any time during the past two decades, had expressed a wish to settle the question of Home Rule by negotiation and agreement with the rest of Ireland, without any interference from England, England would have required but little persuasion to have given the project her blessing. The determination to prevent the coercion of Ulster has, for years, supplied the main and well-nigh the only reason for British interference in a question which the wisest British statesmen have long recognized as really capable of solution only by the Irish people themselves. If, however, it be contended that this is not a fair statement of the position in the past, it cannot be contended that it is not a fair statement of the position today. Practically all the plans for an Irish settlement advanced during the past twelve months have had this in common, that they have stated a maximum of concession toward Irish independence to which Great Britain would agree, and, for the rest, have insisted on a willingness on the part of Great Britain to accept within these limits any settlement which the Irish people might arrive at amongst themselves.

Although no official statement has yet been made in regard to the new terms offered by Mr. Lloyd George to Mr. de Valera, there would appear to be no doubt whatever that they represent this political doctrine of non-interference carried to the limit of liberality. As a recent dispatch to this paper from London expressed it, the proposed terms embody everything which anyone but an irreconcilable extremist could possibly demand, whilst they allow for an organized government, on an agreement of the North and South, which must be based upon an arrangement between them "arrived at without any interference from outside." Great Britain, in other words, agrees to accept any scheme for the future government of Ireland upon which the North and South may agree, provided only that it does not threaten the strategic safety of the whole United Kingdom, and that no intimidation of either party is undertaken to secure it. The British offer to Ireland is the fullest independence, subject to its remaining a part of the United Kingdom and a member of the British Commonwealth.

How entirely real is the independence envisaged in this offer is seen from the position of any one of the British dominions. The only abatement of this independence, as far as Ireland is concerned, would be in the matter of its military and naval status. If Great Britain does not and cannot concede independence to Ireland in these matters, it is simply because such an arrangement would be clearly impossible. There is no strategic danger in Great Britain agreeing to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, or South Africa exercising control over their own military and naval affairs, but the geographical position of Ireland manifestly renders such an arrangement, in her case, out of the question from the British point of view.

The only other point to be adjusted between Great Britain and Ireland is the question of finance. Here again, it is expected that Mr. Lloyd George's offer will reveal a spirit of liberality quite unprecedented. If, however, Ireland desires to attain to that dignity of nationhood and statehood so bravely held and bravely defended by the other dominions, she cannot begin by seeking to avoid bearing her share of the burden which the war has imposed upon the whole Commonwealth. Canada is not seeking to be relieved of the smallest part of her great war debt, at the expense of the British taxpayer, any more than is Australia, New Zealand, or South Africa. Ireland cannot demand and, indeed, it is welcome to note, shows no desire to demand any such exemption.

Very slowly, but very surely, the world is coming to understand the Irish question. Slowly but surely it is coming to see, in spite of the tremendous efforts made in certain quarters to becloud the issue, that the failure, so far, to reach a settlement of this question is not due to the "blindness," the "tyranny," or the "stubbornness" of Great Britain, but entirely to the age-long quarrel between the North and South, and the failure of the two contending parties to compose it.

In a recent statement in the Irish Bulletin, the official organ of the so-called Dail Eireann, the point is emphasized that Ulster, if left to itself, would long ago have joined in friendly cooperation with the other parts of Ireland, but that an Irish agreement is impossible whilst British interference continues. In the same issue, the idea of coercing Ulster is utterly repudiated. "What we rely on," the writer declares, "is the irresistible and unifying influence of common interests and common citizenship." The present attitude of the British Government being what it is, it is difficult to see, if this statement really represents the Sinn Fein position, what yet remains to block the way to peace in Ireland.

Defiance of the Farmer Bloc

A discussion of the subject matter of Senator Lodge's recent speech in opposition to Senator Morris' bill proposing the appropriation of government funds for the establishment of a federal export corporation, would be by no means as interesting as a discussion of the causes leading up to the Senator's outspoken defiance of what has come to be known as the farmer bloc in Congress. It has been an open secret for some time, of course, that the senators and representatives from the eastern part of the United States are not at all in sympathy with what the members from the western and middle western sections of the country are pleased to call their progressive legislative program. But Senator Lodge, in making it plain that the efforts to provide for the formation and financing, at government expense, of a federal export corporation, designed to aid the farmers in finding better markets for their products abroad than they are able to enjoy, at all times in what they regard as a restricted home market, was not speaking as the representative of the people or industries of Massachusetts, or even of New England. He was speaking as majority leader of the upper house of Congress, as the representative of the Administration. It is because of this, and not because he served notice merely that he and his colleagues from New England and the east would oppose the farmer program in this particular, that his declaration is of striking significance.

It should be remembered, however, that Senator Lodge settled nothing definitely in thus outlining the Administration's opposition to the program of the farmer bloc, so-called, except, it may be, the present and future attitude of the majority party toward the legislation proposed, in so far as the President is able to control that attitude. The words of Senator Lodge, if they represented the sentiments of the Administration, were sufficiently clear to define the issue. The inference to be drawn from what he said, though he did not say it in so many words, is that the time has come, as the Administration sees the matter, to call a halt in the more or less headlong surrender which has been made, since the extraordinary session of Congress was convened, to the farmer group. The interesting sequel to the Senator's speech is still to be written. The question, now that the issue has been joined, is whether it is within the power of the Administration forces, without having recourse to an executive veto, to break the combination which has been formed by the representatives from the distinctively agricultural states. It should not be forgotten, in calculating the potential strength of the farmer bloc in Congress, that its membership is made up not entirely of Republicans, but that, in an emergency, it is able to combine the strength of not a few Democrats from the agricultural states of the south, as well, perhaps, as that of some Democrats from purely agricultural sections of the north. It may be inferred, judging from past declarations of some of the representatives of this group, that they regard the program of legislation which they have outlined as of vastly greater importance than any program intended to represent the policies of the advocates of a protective tariff. Primarily, their export trade program, for instance, would seem to be designed along lines diametrically opposed to prohibitive import duties. The aim seems to be to induce, rather than to restrict, commercial interchange. Surely they do not expect to increase the volume of their own exports to the countries of Europe and South America while placing added obstructions in the way of importations of the excess products of those countries.

It is doubtful if either the arguments employed by the President in opposing the granting of a bonus to former service men, or those put forth, with his alleged approval, favoring the provisions for the appropriation of approximately \$300,000,000 to aid the revival of the merchant marine will be accepted as convincing that the government should not assist in establishing and financing a trade export organization. Advocates of the farmers' program may insist that their plan is constructive and progressive. An initial expenditure of \$100,000,000 upon what may reasonably be regarded as a going enterprise might, after all, be less hazardous than the appropriation of three times that amount for an undertaking that has never shown anything but tremendous losses. It is not to be regarded as at all strange that Senator Lodge, in setting forth the Administration's viewpoint, should counsel economy. The need of economy in the expenditure of the public moneys cannot be too greatly emphasized. But there should be no confusion of purposes. In his desire to fortify his party and the Administration in the more or less courageous undertaking which they seem to have entered upon, Senator Lodge should take care that he sets up no men of straw. His party has too much at stake to take the risk of a tactical blunder, even in an effort to determine who shall rule and who shall serve.

Trade With South America

IN THE United States the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of which Dr. Julius Klein is chief, is giving careful consideration to trade relationships, especially those with South America. It is expected that the advantages gained by the United States during the war will continue now in spite of the difficulties of the rate of exchange. During the war the business men of the United States learned something of how to deal rightly with their customers in South America. Now they must learn still more of how to sell, as well as what to sell, if they are to keep the trade that they have gained. The Department of Commerce is making every effort to distribute the necessary information.

As Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, said in his address at the National Shoe and Leather Exposition in Boston, "Eventually the increase in our imports of tropical supplies, minerals, and commodities that we do not ourselves produce, together with the spending of tourists and the investment of surplus capital abroad, should overtake our export balance and establish a proper equilibrium." Trade between the United States and South America should be, perhaps, more easily managed than trade with any other part of the world, because the United States can readily use many South American

products to be taken in exchange for other goods exported to those countries. Because South America is not already so heavily in debt to the United States as Europe is, it still has a considerable purchasing power, and a great part of the work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce will be to show how business men can make the most of this purchasing power, not only by selling, but by buying properly.

It is interesting that tourists visiting South America will not only help in the payment of what the South American buyers owe to the United States, but will broaden their comprehension of how to carry on business there. Traveling, especially by business men, is therefore to be encouraged, for an active trade cannot be permanently built up unless there is a better understanding of the fight methods for such international commerce. The investment of surplus capital in South America also is to be encouraged, for this will help to stabilize trade relations. The development of a free exchange of goods, rather than a tariff or an embargo, will enable the United States to compete rightly with what Mr. Hoover called "trade invasions" of other nations, when he said in his speech: "No tariffs, no embargoes, no navies, no armies can ever defend us from these invasions. Our sole defense is the prosperity of our neighbors and our own commercial skill. The recovery of our foreign trade can march only in company with the welfare and prosperity of our customers."

Doubled Fares and Old Pledges

ON THE whole, it can be said that the patrons of the Boston Elevated Railway have shown themselves fairly complacent under the 10-cent fare. That rate of payment represents a 100 per cent increase from the standard fare of pre-war days in the Greater Boston district. It has been "enforced," as one newspaper puts it, since July 10, 1919. There was a deficit of almost \$5,000,000 in the year that ended June 30, 1919, and another deficit of over \$17,000 in 1920. But for the year just ended the trustees report a surplus of \$550,253. Some of this can be ascribed to a reduction in expenses, but most of it means increased revenue from fares. That is equivalent to saying that the public is using the cars freely, in spite of the doubling of the rate at which it pays for the service.

This fact is worth noting, since the company's success in obtaining legislative authorization for its increased fare had the effect of releasing it from an old pledge that served as one of the inducements whereby public agreement was obtained for the company's monopolization of the city-owned subway system. The Boston Elevated Railway represents the final form assumed by the monopoly controlling Boston's street railway transportation, following the merging of the old-time surface railway companies and the beginning of an elevated and underground system. The possible effects of such a monopoly caused some uneasiness at the outset, and the assurance that the uniform fare should be no more than five cents was one means of allaying the public's misgivings. That sort of pledge was rather the fashion in the days when mergers were the vogue. It is, therefore, interesting to have this recent evidence that the public which, not so many years ago, was somewhat apprehensive of monopolistic private control of its urban transportation, even with the assurance of a low fare, is now apparently complacent, as regards both private monopoly and a fare that is no longer fixed, but flexible.

This changed attitude is a reminder that we are in a different era from that in which mergers of public utilities were everywhere being urged. It is a reminder, too, that the readiness of public service corporations, in former times, to make promises and pledges, was rather greater, as a rule, than their present ability to continue to live up to those pledges. An example of the same sort of thing that is observable in this matter of Boston street railway fares is to be found in the fixed dividend rates that were promised to stockholders of some of the old steam railroad lines when those lines were merged in the greater railroad corporations familiar today. Low fares, and high dividend rates, were the attractions offered when public acceptance was sought for combinations which the financial managers of the railroads and street railways thought desirable. Experience seems to show, however, that neither the public nor the financiers can really guarantee that such benefits can be continued indefinitely, even though the combinations can be. Something of this sort should be borne in mind, on the part of those representing the public, whenever the public approval is required for future private financial privileges.

Literary Reminiscences

ALREADY we are in a fair way to be shown completely, by reminiscences and other forms of analysis, the motives and ideals not only of the literary Victorians but of their successors, by whatever descriptive term they may be called, who were still later to give way to the very modern writers of today. Though Mr. George Moore and Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer, for instance, are our contemporaries, they represent merely that reaction against the Victorian conception of things which led to the present extremes of formlessness. Their literary reminiscences, therefore, show a great deal of how the transition took place. It is curious, of course, to think of these two together, for their reactions have been exceedingly different, but they together are typical of the transition from the Victorian to the Georgian period.

"Mr. Moore," Mr. Hueffer says politely enough, "is the only consummate English writer (of course he is an Irishman trained by the French). He, alone amongst novelists and writers of the fiction which is called memoirs, knows exactly what he wants to say, and exactly how to say it. But all his fiction repels me: I wish it didn't, I can't help it. Intellectually I am lost in admiration: sympathetically it leaves me cold: or rather, it chills me. But 'Ave atque Vale' is beautiful and poetic." George Moore reacted particularly against the subjects presented by the Victorians, whereas Ford Madox Hueffer reacted against the style of presentation. Yet in the process they both achieved an excellence of style that makes them major figures in the literature of the first decades of the twentieth century.

As for "the fiction which is called memoirs," Mr.

Hueffer has just produced an example in his "Thus to Revisit." In fact, the quotation is from this very production. Like George Moore, he uses the form not so much to give literary gossip as to present his whole artistic theory. In this respect he is altogether different from Mr. William Butler Yeats, whose "Four Years: 1887-1891" The Dial and The London Mercury are publishing. Though both Mr. Hueffer and Mr. Yeats give reminiscences of such people as W. E. Henley, Oscar Wilde, and Charles Whibley, it is interesting for the reader to contrast their purposes in doing so. Mr. Hueffer uses as arguments the people whom he brings in, whereas Mr. Yeats uses them merely as picturesque figures.

Some of Mr. Hueffer's main arguments are against the aims and accomplishments of those whom he denominates the Academicists. As he says, his "revisiting" makes up "a book of propaganda" for creative literature uncontaminated by scholarly analysis. In this connection, it is pleasant to note that Sir Sidney Colvin, one of the foremost of those Mr. Hueffer would call the Academicists, has also published his reminiscences in serial form. The three volumes, then, of Mr. Hueffer, Mr. Yeats, and Sir Sidney Colvin, should add very considerably to our understanding of that period which preceded the dawn, or, as Mr. Hueffer would say, the "moonrise," of today. "Thus to Revisit" is certainly enlivened by ideas, and is a type of modernity in memoirs, showing that even reminiscences can progress beyond Victorian methods.

All these new volumes, more or less autobiographical, are important because it will be impossible fully to make a right estimate of the Victorian period until it is seen not only as a development from the literary periods that preceded it, but also as the predecessor of the "moonrise." The material on which a right estimate must be based is rapidly accumulating, and certainly it is interesting material, for "the fiction which is called memoirs" is often as engaging fiction as is written. Mr. Bernard Shaw exemplifies this fact in the reminiscent parts of his prefaces.

Editorial Notes

GOVERNOR BAXTER of Maine is right when he says that water power, as valuable property, is not being taxed anywhere near what it should be. He is referring to his own State, but his statement can apparently be made with equal force about most of the other states in the country. Water power obviously increases the sale value of adjacent land. But this increase is not adequately reflected in the taxation. While the subject is up it is rather to be regretted that Governor Baxter does not say whether he would lay the tax more heavily upon unused water power than he would upon that which is in use. The consideration is worth while. There is a need everywhere to bring all valuable water power into active employment, for the sake of saving coal, if for nothing else. Putting an extra tax on the water power that is held in idleness might hasten the day when it will be set to work.

THE work of Sir Robert Nathan, K. C. S. I., in connection with India was well known, but few people know of the extraordinary services which he rendered the Allies, without payment of any kind, since his retirement from the Bengal Civil Service in 1915. Looking more like a bluff country gentleman than a Sherlock Holmes, no one would guess that it was he who was personally responsible for the detection of the plot for the assassination of the allied sovereigns and prime ministers. His visit to the United States, moreover, resulted in his tracking the enemy engaged in blowing up the allied munition ships and American munition factories. Sir Robert Nathan possesses the virtue of modesty. It is on record that he commanded the devoted service of those with whom he worked.

THAT is an interesting contest, near Hartford, Connecticut, in which citizens have banded themselves together to operate the automobile busses that have been forbidden by law and the Public Utilities Commission. While the prohibition is intended to absolve the street railway from unwelcome competition, the citizens feel that they have a right to operate the busses as a means of protest against what they regard as excessive fares and the inconvenience of the trolley service. The legal restriction appears to be sufficient to prevent the running of the busses as a public service, but there will be some interest in seeing whether the citizens can find a way to keep them going as private vehicles.

THE kaleidoscope of time has clicked out new patterns so swiftly of late that one may be pardoned for having forgotten that the downward movement of commodity prices had its beginning with the organization of the famous Overalls Clubs early in 1920. A reminder of those interesting organizations, however, comes in the form of a sort of fashion note from Chicago, stating that overalls for the coming season "will be worn in the conventional shades." Perhaps there may be a touch of the facetious in so much of the statement, but the rest of it is worth serious attention, namely, that overalls are going to cost, wholesale and retail, only forty per cent of what they did last year at this time.

THE estimated throng of 40,000 persons which attended the recent baseball game in Boston between the "Braves" of that city and the Pittsburgh National League club, besides establishing what is believed to be a record for baseball attendance exclusive of "world series" contests, bears evidence that the national game of the United States is as popular as it ever has been. "Forty-thousand crowds" do not appear every afternoon, it is true, but, for a day-by-day proposition, baseball patronage in the eleven major league cities measures favorably with that boasted by any other pastime.

AMONG the ever-increasing volumes of collected information on specific subjects is a motor car index, published in London, which, according to the notice, has been compiled for the purpose of enabling anyone to tell the age of any motor-car under examination. Apparently the way is now clear for modernizing a seriously antiquated saying. It would, of course, now read: "Do not look a gift car up in the index."